

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1872.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

Notification.

The 18th September 1872.—In continuation of previous Notifications, it is hereby announced for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor will be at Hazareebaugh till further notice.

As a general rule, all communications are to be sent as usual to the Secretary's Office in Calcutta. Communications which are urgent, and can be made complete in themselves, so as not to require reference to papers in the Office, may be sent direct to the Secretary with the Lieutenant-Governor at Hazareebaugh.

J. WARR EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 2096R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th September 1872.—Mr. James Monro to officiate as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, or until further orders.

Mr. Alexander Smith to officiate until further orders as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore.

The 19th September 1872.—Mr. Edmund Craster Craster to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Gya.

The 20th September 1872.—Mr. Francis William Badcock, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, to have charge of the Sub-division of Bagmati during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Wilkins, or until further orders.

The 21st September 1872.—Mr. John George Thomas to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade from the 1st instant.

The 23rd September 1872.—Captain William George Melville, Assistant Commissioner, Seebangor, to have charge of the Sub-division of

Jorhaut during the absence on leave of Mr. P. T. Carnegie, or until further orders.

The following Sub-Deputy Opium Agents are transferred, viz.—

Mr. Péléguy Cosserat, on leave, from Tehta to Patna.

Mr. William Masters, on leave, from Patna to Tehta.

Mr. Charles Crawford Wood, recently appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Patna Division, is posted temporarily to Patna.

The 24th September 1872.—Mr. William Henry Verner, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 within the Town of Calcutta.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 21st September 1872.—Babu Tarooy Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tumlook, for one month and fifteen days, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 23rd September 1872.—Mr. Patrick Thomas Carnegie, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Sub-division of Jorhaut, in Seebangor, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Obhoy Churn Mullick, Railway Deputy Collector, for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

In modification of the orders of the 30th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th instant, Mr. Guybon Henry Damant, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dinagapore, is allowed one month's leave from the 1st proximo, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 24th September 1872.—Mr. Thomas Mohendra Lall Bose, Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Patna, for three weeks, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 23rd September 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the next half-yearly departmental examination of Assistants, Extra Assistants, and Deputy Magistrates in the Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts and in the Police will commence on Monday, the 2nd December 1872.

The orders of the 27th ultimo, appointing Mr. Alfred Augustus Wace to have temporary charge of the Sub-division of Baraset, are cancelled. Mr. Wace will revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Sub-division of Meherpore.

The 24th September 1872.—The Reverend John Stephenson, M.A., Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, was on special deputation to the North-Western Provinces from 28th August to 9th September 1872.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Revd. James Ross of his appointment as Marriage Registrar of Calcutta.

The following officers reported their departure from India on furlough on the 11th instant:—

Mr. George Graham, c.s.
„ Frank Hunter Barrow, c.s.

ERRATUM.

The 23rd September 1872.—In the orders of the 3rd instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th idem, appointing certain members of the District Road Committee in Rungpore—

For Read

Moonshoe Bhalay Mahomed. Moonshoe Bhalay Mahomed.
Babu Harri Chand Bhocha. Babu Hem Choud Bhocha.
„ Jogendro Narain Roy. „ Jugendronarain Chowdhry.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th September 1872.—A plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 78,100 for the improvement of the wharf for inland vessels by providing a pontoon, constructing a shed for the protection of cargo, and pitching a section of the river bank with bricks on edge, having been submitted by the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta with their Vice-Chairman's letter No. 807, dated the 26th July 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the execution of the work under Section 35, Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order received from the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is published for general information:—

No. 2560.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Simla, the 9th September 1872.

READ—

Endorsement of the Public Works Department, No. 807 E—G., dated the 17th July 1872, requesting a decision on the question referred by the Government of Bombay as to whether privilege leave can be granted under the rules to Lieutenant Awdry, M.E., from the 8th April to the 14th May 1872, being the interval between his giving over charge of the office of Executive Engineer at Kurrachee and assuming charge of the office of Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras to which he has recently been appointed.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes that the real question is a general one, viz. can an officer leaving one department obtain, before joining a new department to which he may be appointed, privilege leave either in the old or new department. There is no rule against the grant of such leave, but if the new appointment is settled and sanctioned, though not made, both departments must concur in granting it. Once transferred, an officer cannot get leave from his old department retrospectively.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Public Works Department, and that the original paper received from that department be returned—copy being kept for record.

Also, to the other departments of the Government of India, the several Local Governments, the Comptroller-General, the several Accountants-General and the Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge.

D. BARBOUR,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is republished for general information:—

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(OPIMUM.)

Simla, the 13th September 1872.

No. 2794.—Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1872-73.

	LATEST MONTH.			SIX SALES OF BENGAL OPIMUM AND FIVE MONTHS DUTY ON MALWA OPIMUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
Bengal	£ 444,015*	£ 511,538	£ 67,523	£ 2,664,090*	£ 2,660,700	£ 336,790
Bombay	118,230	174,720	56,491	855,824	982,500	126,676
Total	562,245	686,258	124,013	3,519,914	3,643,200	123,286

* Instead of 44,175 chests, as originally estimated, the quantity sold in 1872-73 will be (as already advertised), in consequence of the failure of the crop, only 42,975 chests. The average price of a chest was estimated originally at Rs. 1,360. It must now be Rs. 1,360. The whole estimate is to be made good. The figures here shown as "Estimates" are adjusted accordingly.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

CIRCULAR No. 58.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

To—All Commissioners of Divisions,—(dated Calcutta, the 13th September 1872.)

The Lieutenant-Governor finds that while we are casting about for land for model farms, there are in many stations public gardens maintained by subscription. His Honor, however, observes with concern that in some instances these gardens, after having been flourishing, are falling off for want of funds. To remedy this state of things His Honor would be willing to give a grant-in-aid, or any reasonable special assistance which might be suggested, for the purpose of procuring seeds or improved stock at any places where there are such institutions, and a competent person will undertake their management, with a view to making agricultural experiments on a small scale, and developing by selection, cultivation, and care, the plants and animals by which the resources of the country may be improved.

2. It also strikes the Lieutenant-Governor that much might be made of the jail gardens, which are generally under the care of men of science and skill, who have time to devote to such agricultural experiments. His Honor is quite in favor of these gardens as a means of usefully employing prisoners who have earned indulgence, and convalescents of good character, and of supplying vegetables for the consumption of the prisoners. And the gardens being maintained for these purposes, the opportunity may well be taken for making them also the means of agricultural improvement. I am to beg that the attention of Jail Officers may be called to the subject, and the co-operation of all who have any taste that way, invited. The Lieutenant-Governor will gladly sanction a fair expenditure for seeds, implements, and manure, in order to carry on hopeful experiments.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

The 9th September 1872.—The following Regulations for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in London in April 1873, are published for general information:—

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1873.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On Tuesday, 1st April 1873, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than candidates will be selected, (so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] and for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay. Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this examination must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of February 1873, evidence showing—

(a) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(b) That his age, on the 1st March 1873, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years. [N.B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the candidate may have resided].

(c) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.*

(d) That he is of good moral character; he must also pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.†

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the certificate of qualification herein-after referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature and History of Greece	750
" " " " Rome	750
" " " " France	375
" " " " Germany	375
" " " " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250
Natural Science: that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany	1,000
*. The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before February 1, 1873, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are *obligatory*.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.‡

* Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1873.

† The fee for this examination will be £5, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to candidates.

‡ "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."—Report of Committee of 1854. A deduction of marks will be made under each subject, including Mathematics.

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit and in other respects duly qualified shall be deemed to be a selected candidate. A selected candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects :—*

1. Oriental Languages :		Marks
Sanskrit	...	500
Vernacular Languages of India (each)		400
2. The History and Geography of India	...	350
3. Law	...	1,250
4. Political Economy	...	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. The selected candidates who, at the final examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that service.

* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

† Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

12. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S. W., from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

June 1872.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :—

(1.) Selected candidates will be permitted to choose,* according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the open competition as long as a choice remain, the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed, but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State, or Government of India, deem it necessary.

(2.) No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the final examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of 24 years.

(3.) The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the final examination.

(4.) It is the intention of the Secretary of State to allow the sum of £50 after each of the three first half years of probation, and £150 after the last half year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

(5.) All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.

(6.) After passing the final examination, each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for £1,000, jointly with two sureties for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable on these documents amount to £1 10s.

(7.) Candidates rejected at the final examination of 1875 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES.

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission.

Date _____

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I desire to be a candidate at the forthcoming examination for the Civil Service of India.

As required by the Regulations, I transmit herewith—

(1.) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(1.) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age on March 1, 1873, will be above 17 years (complete), and under 21 years.

* This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the open competition is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

(1.) The terms indicated by the marks of quotation must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st January 1873.

of my having "no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me for the Civil Service of India."

(3.) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st January 1873. One of these should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years' standing; the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(4.) If mathematics be named, state whether pure or mixed, or both are intended; if natural sciences be mentioned, state which branches.

(2.) A certificate signed by

(3.) Proof of my moral character, viz:—

(1.) A testimonial from

(2.) A testimonial from

(4.) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined, viz:—

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (a) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient servant,

Name in full _____

Address _____

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I.—EVERY candidate born in England or Wales should produce a certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial officers. This certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.

II.—A candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

III.—Every other candidate not producing the certificate mentioned in clause I must prove his age by statutory declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of birth or baptism from some official Register; under which term may be included the parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

1. To all candidates not born in England or Wales.

2. To candidates who, though born in England or Wales, cannot produce the Registrar-General's certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding in each case upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of candidates:—

(a.) The declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enable the declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the declaration, and must be mentioned in the declaration as having been so produced.

(b.) If the candidate was born in England or Wales, the declaration must contain a statement that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General; or a separate declaration must be made to that effect.

(c.) If no extract from any Register is produced, the declaration must contain a statement that after due inquiry no such record is believed to exist; or a separate declaration must be made to that effect.

(d.) Statutory declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62. A printed form, if required, will be supplied on application to the Civil Service Commissioners.

N.B.—Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take declarations.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th September 1872.—Under the provisions of Section 35 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870 (an Act to appoint Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the construction of a road in continuation of the Strand Bank Road from Aheere-tolla Ghât to Mohuntony's Ghât, at a cost of Rs. 10,516.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 10th September 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a Post Office in the village of Baliakandi, Pergunnah Mohimshya, Zillah Furrædpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs 18 dhurs of standard measurement, bounded on the North by a "balat" or pathway; East by the river Chandra; South by the residence and grounds of Chandra Peshakar; and West by the bazar, is required within the aforesaid village of Baliakandi.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 16th September 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a road in continuation of the Strand Bank Road, and of a wharf on the east bank of the River Hooghly between Abecrectollah Ghât and Mohuntany's Ghât, in the town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring more or less 3 beegahs 2 cottahs 15 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the North by Mohuntany's Ghât, on the West by the River Hooghly, on the South by Abecrectollah Ghât, and on the East by Darmahatta Street, is required.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 16th September 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz. for diversion of the East Indian Railway line towards the south of the existing line between mileage 257 and 258, in consequence of the encroachment of the River Ganges in the villages of Bishenpur Pharka, Gouspur, Nubeepur, and Sahour, Pergunah Bhargulpore, Zillah Bhargulpore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land about 1 mile long and 25 feet broad, measuring more or less 5 beegahs 6 cottahs and 4 dhurs of local measurement, is required within the aforesaid villages of Bishenpur Pharka, Gouspur, Nubeepur, and Sahour, as marked with pegs by the Railway authorities.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 1150J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 19th September 1872.—Mr. George Robert King Meares is re-appointed to officiate in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the District Police of Shahabad.

The 20th September 1872.—Babu Chunder Kumar Rai, B.L., is appointed to officiate as an Additional Munsif in Chittagong, and is posted to Cox's Bazar. This cancels the orders of the 13th instant appointing him to officiate as Munsif of Raajan.

The 21st September 1872.—Babu Brojo Behary Shome, B.L., to be a Munsif of the Third Grade,

and to be Munsif of Radhanuggur, in West Burdwan, vice Babu Keshubnath Bishee, deceased.

Babu Atul Behari Ghose, B.L., to officiate as Munsif of Panchpookeria, in Tipperah, during the absence on leave of Babu Tarabilash Mitter, or until further orders.

The 24th September 1872.—Babu Shumbhoo Chunder De, B.L., to be a Munsif of the Third Grade, and to be Munsif of Russoolgunge, Sylhet, vice Mouly Nasiruddin Ahmed, retired.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th September 1872.—With the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint all Civil Surgeons to be Members of the Cantonment Committees at the Sudder Stations of their respective Districts.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th September 1872.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the Notification dated the 17th June last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, transferring Thannahs Ghatal and Chunderkona from the civil, criminal, and revenue jurisdictions of Hooghly to the Sub-division of Garbettah, in the Midnapore District, it is hereby further notified that Thannah Khanakool, which with the two thannahs above mentioned now forms the Munsifce of Ghatal, shall be attached from the 1st November next, until further orders, to the jurisdiction of the Munsifce of Amta, in the Hooghly District. Thannahs Ghatal and Chunderkona will, until further orders, form the jurisdiction of the Munsif of Ghatal, who will be subordinate to the Judge of Midnapore.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 1732.—*Simla, the 13th September 1872.*—*Notification.—Judicial.*—The Hon'ble Charles Pontifex took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 31st ultimo.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 1036.—*Simla, the 12th September 1872.*—*Notification.—Political.*—In recognition of the valuable services rendered by Baboo Hurrish Chunder during the progress of the recent operations in the country of the Lushais, the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confer upon him the title of Bahadoor as a personal distinction.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th September 1872.—Under Section 16 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize the extension of the provisions of the Act to the town of Jajipore, in the district of Cuttack. The limits within which the Act shall have force shall be the same as those fixed for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

The 10th September 1872.—The following application for a loan by the Municipal Commissioners of Dacca is published under Rule V of the Rules passed by the Governor-General in Council (Government Order No. 2987, dated 25th April 1872,) under Section 4 of the Local Public Works Loan Act XXIV of 1871, in supersession of the previous application published at page 129 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th August 1872:—

1. The loan is necessary for construction of the following permanent works within the limits of the Municipality, the estimated cost of which is the sum applied for as shown below:—

	Rs.
(1) Cost of 12 pucca public privies	13,200
(2) Bullock-shed	500
(3) Force pump	2,000
(4) Land for disposal of night-soil and cultivation	2,000
(5) Houses of mothers to be employed for working the system of conservancy purposes	2,000
(6) New bridge on Julla road	800
(7) New bridge at Doyalgonge	1,500
(8) New bridge at Armaniatolah	1,500
(9) New reservoir, including pump (for watering)	350
Contingencies of the first five items	1,150
	<hr/> 25,000

2. The total amount of loan, Rs. 25,000.

3. It is proposed that the required sum shall be borrowed on the security of the following cesses, rates, duties, taxes, and receipts from properties, being the whole municipal revenue of the city:—

- (1) House-tax.
- (2) Wheel tax.
- (3) Fines.
- (4) Miscellaneous.
 - (a) Rent of Committeeegunj Bazaar.
 - (b) Do. of Company's Garden.
- (5) Petty receipts.
- (6) Municipal fees.
- (7) License fees.
- (8) Ferry collections.
- (9) Pound collections.

4. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, are levied under Act III of 1864. No. 4 is the rent of land made over by Government to the Municipality. No. 8 was made over by Government order No. 5635, dated 18th October 1865, and is levied under

Regulation VI of 1819. No. 9 made over by Government order No. 4768, dated 25th August 1865, levied under Act I of 1870.

5. The loan of Rs. 25,000 applied for will be received by one instalment as soon as sanctioned, and repaid in about nineteen years by annual instalments of Rs. 2,000, including interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the interest and instalments being payable half-yearly.

6. The following is the general account of the actual income and expenditure of the Municipality in each of the three last preceding years:—

Income.	In 1869-70.	In 1870-71.	In 1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. House-rate collection	36,132	31,477	46,335
2. Wheel tax	2,525	3,501	6,528
3. Fines	480	162	1,404
4. Miscellaneous—			
a. Rent of Committeeegunj Bazaar	1,383	1,477	1,487
b. Rent of Company's Garden	160	200	160
c. Rent of upper story of the municipal office	515	500	—
5. Petty receipts	834	1,330	1,102
6. Municipal fees	27	15	23
7. License fees	387	202	237
8. Ferry collections	3,176	3,800	3,255
9. Pound collections	1,600	1,012	1,420
Balance of last year	666	210	2,007
Total	49,021	47,046	64,037
EXPENDITURE.			
1. Expenses of collection	4,477	4,208	6,394
2. General charges, including engineering, office, establishment, and miscellaneous contingent charges	5,415	4,947	5,077
3. Police	16,317	16,501	15,615
4. Roads	5,117	4,511	4,827
5. Watering	1,316	1,734	1,131
6. Conservancy	7,068	7,753	8,308
7. Local improvements	162	846	115
8. Miscellaneous	8,773	6,149	11,317
Total	48,705	43,630	53,357

7. None of the sources of the municipal income under the Act is pledged for any prior debt, as the Municipality has as yet contracted no debt.

D. R. LYALL, *Chairman.*R. F. RAMPINI, *Vice-Chairman.*

N. P. POGOSE.

H. M. WEATHERALL.

A. MACBRAN.

J. J. GRAY.

J. G. N. POGOSE.

KAILAS CHANDRA GHOSH.

ভগবানচন্দ্র রায়চৌধুরী।

K. ABDUL GUNNY.

K. AHSUNULLAH.

W. HARVEY.

MITRAJIT SING.

M. DAVID.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication]
NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd September 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction the undermentioned alterations in the jurisdictions of Thannah Gobindgunge, District Rungpore, and of the adjacent Thannahs in District Bograh, with effect from the 1st October 1872:—

1st.—The villages mentioned in the list marked A are transferred from Thannah Gobindgunge to Thannah Sareakandee.

2nd.—The villages in the list marked B are transferred from Thannah Gobindgunge to Thannah Bograh.

3rd.—The villages in the list marked C are transferred from Thannah Bograh to Thannah Sheebgunge.

4th.—The villages in the list marked D are transferred from Thannah Gobindgunge to Thannah Sheebgunge.

NOTE.—The southern boundary of Thannah Gobindgunge, as now revised, shall be the boundary between Districts Rungpore and Bograh.

5th.—The villages in the list marked E, which lie west of River Donkolca, or Jumna, are transferred from the District of Mymensing, and attached to the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Jurisdiction of District Bograh, and included in Thannah Sareakandee of the latter district.

NOTE.—The outpost of Sheebgunge shall be constituted a Thannah in District Bograh.

A

List of Villages transferred from Thannah Gobindgunge to Thannah Sareakandee.

No.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Map Number.	Pergunnahs.
1	Khamaree Radhakantpoor ...	87	Poladasee.
	Takancee (2 pieces) ...	89	ditto.
	Maheshpara ...	88	ditto.
	Gazaree ...	86	ditto.
5	Takancee Arazee ...	89	ditto.
	Kismut Takancee ...	90	ditto.
	Islampoor or Moenurpara ...	85	ditto.
	Kurnuja ...	71	ditto.
	Kismut Hasraj ...	72	ditto.
10	Daree Hasraj ...	65	ditto.
	Bishomathpoor or Namazkhalee ...	73	ditto.
	Sathlakee ...	80	ditto.
	Khodadilairpara ...	79	ditto.
	Khoored Katabairpara ...	78	ditto.
15	Rangraerpara ...	77	ditto.
	Khatubairpara ...	76	ditto.
	Kabilpore ...	111	ditto.
	Raneerpara ...	75	ditto.
	Kamairpara ...	74	ditto.
20	Cheetlaerpara ...	104	ditto.
	Chuk Nundun ...	112	ditto.
	Chameerpara ...	110	ditto.
	Soojaitpoor ...	116	ditto.
	Gur Chytunpoor ...	114	ditto.

No.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Map Number.	Pergunnahs.
25	Moondoomalla ...	113	Poladasee.
	Boiseerchora ...	84	Bazeetnuggur.
	Pakoolia ...	86	Poladasee.
	Puddopara ...	84	ditto.
	Hooah Kooah ...	92	ditto.
30	Nischindpoor ...	83	ditto.
	Monorpatole ...	81	ditto.
	Kurnuja ...	71	ditto.
	Boga Huldees ...	82	ditto.
	Joregacha ...	102	ditto.
35	Nesnurpara ...	103	ditto.
	Kismut Nowda Arazee ...	99	ditto.
	Gosalebarce ...	100	ditto.
	Buleadanga ...	36	ditto.
	Kumailitta ...	37	ditto.
40	Koo'bareen ...	41	ditto.
	Saleeka ...	39	ditto.
	Garamura ...	40	ditto.
	Madoopoor ...	61	ditto.
	Chuteantola ...	38	ditto.
45	Sarjunpara ...	67	ditto.
	Chur Chuk Mudun ...	63	ditto.
	Besoorpara Arazee ...	61	ditto.
	Besoorpara ...	61	ditto.
	Bishomathpoor ...	62	ditto.
50	Sahazpoor ...	60	ditto.
	Gur Putapoor ...	59	ditto.
	Gopie ...	56	ditto.
	Agoodaer ...	57	ditto.
	Kamurpara ...	58	ditto.
55	Ruseedpoor ...	109	ditto.
	Dhurnokole ...	105	ditto.
	Mulshabaree ...	106	ditto.
	Nugurpara ...	108	ditto.
	Boro Hamoneea ...	107	ditto.
60	Baleonpara, &c. ...	116	ditto.
	Atkooree (7 aanas) ...	148	ditto.
	Atkooree (9 aanas) ...	147	ditto.
	Gobrarpara ...	118	ditto.
	Bailgacha ...	123	ditto.
65	Koornepara ...	121	ditto.
	Deghurpara ...	122	ditto.
	Paghareeligur ...	121	ditto.
	Bocharpokhur ...	119	ditto.
	Kanoopoor, &c. ...	120	ditto.
70	Choto Buloon, &c. ...	117	ditto.
	Noetanundpoor ...	53	ditto.
	Lahooreerpara ...	64	ditto.
	Chargacha ...	56	ditto.
	Pazilpoor-oh-Kookhatner ...	4	Islamabad.
75	Bhowladanga ...	3	ditto.
	Khokseeh ...	2	ditto.
	Digdaer ...	16	Protapbajoo.
	Maher Churn ...	15	ditto.
	Chundalkandee ...	14	ditto.
80	Panchanee Masindee, or Talcanta ...	17	ditto.
	Kismut Deghulkandee ...	39	ditto.
	Bansata ...	38	ditto.
	Lohogara ...	40	ditto.
	Noorarpota ...	41	ditto.
85	Moobarce ...	42	ditto.
	Noorpoor ...	43	ditto.
	Lakheerainpara ...	44	ditto.
	Baroghureea ...	45	ditto.
	Fazilpoor ...	46	ditto.
90	Koaleekandee ...	47	ditto.
	Paoglu ...	48	ditto.
	Deghulkandee ...	49	ditto.
	Kalusdula ...	50	ditto.
	Putnapara ...	51	ditto.
95	Madhoopara ...	52	ditto.
	Hareekandee ...	53	ditto.
	Gaenareekandee ...	57	ditto.
	Madareerpara ...	56	ditto.
	Katlahar ...	55	ditto.
100	Sookanpokhureea Arazee ...	27	ditto.
	Seehoopoor ...	28	ditto.
102	Juhanurpara ...	29	ditto.

B

List of Villages transferred from Thannah Gobind-gunge to Thannah Bograh.

No.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
1	Pachimpura ...	159	Poladpore.
	Seemultaer ...	158	ditto.
	Nangoolia, &c. ...	150	ditto.
	Goolpara ...	151	ditto.
5	Kishtopoor, &c. ...	152	ditto.
	Dukhinpara ...	153	ditto.
	Oozgram ...	154	ditto.
	Parabaisa ...	155	ditto.
9	Khoopoo ...	1	Khoopoo.

C

List of Villages transferred from Thannah Bograh to Thannah Sheebgunge.

No.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
1	Radhakishtopoor ...	169	Poladpore.
2	Sunkerpore ...	168	ditto.
3	Lushkurpore ...	173	ditto.
4	Chuklana ...	1	Seek Suhur.
5	Moralpore ...	167	Poladpore.
6	Chukla (7 annas) &c. ...	80	Bazetnuggur.

D

List of Villages transferred from Thannah Gobind-gunge to Thannah Sheebgunge.

No.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
1	Amphopoo ...	149	Poladpore.
	Jeebunpore ...	146	ditto.
	Syndpore ...	143	ditto.
	Kookhee Dabedda, &c. ...	145	ditto.
5	Juggurnathpore ...	125	ditto.
	Chuk Syndpore ...	126	ditto.
	Hubeepore ...	128	ditto.
	Kookheebajiet ...	130	ditto.
	Islampore ...	127	ditto.
10	Ramkistopore, &c. ...	144	ditto.
	Muhumdaer, &c. ...	129	ditto.
	Ramkistopore ...	142	ditto.
	Nubeepore ...	141	ditto.
	Mathoora ...	129	ditto.
15	Kookheebajiet ...	130	ditto.
	Gokoolpore ...	131	ditto.
	Rughoonathpore ...	132	ditto.
	Bykantpore ...	133	ditto.
	Hureeburn ...	134	ditto.
20	Shampore ...	135	ditto.
	Dabedda ...	137	ditto.
	Gopebulub ...	136	ditto.
	Radhakantpore ...	140	ditto.
	Pukorena ...	205	ditto.
25	Jameegannuggur ...	208	ditto.
	Kalokampore ...	89	Bazetnuggur.
	Burea Arasee ...	...	ditto.
	Burea ...	83	ditto.
	Bureepore, &c. ...	81	ditto.

No.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
30	Daherpore, &c. ...	3	Gangnuggur.
	Gonokoonpara ...	2	ditto.
	Mirzapore, &c. ...	1	ditto.
	Poorangore, &c. ...	8	ditto.
	Majpara, &c. ...	4	ditto.
35	Bareepara ...	5	ditto.
	Basceeh ...	7	ditto.
	Doolupore ...	9	ditto.
	Ramchunderpore ...	10	ditto.
	Mirzapore, &c., Arasee ...	1	ditto.
40	Tukheekole ...	68	Protapbazoo.
	Manquair ...	51	ditto.
	Bhawaneeepore ...	69	ditto.
	Rughoonathpore ...	69	ditto.
	Kherwara ...	...	ditto.
45	Kasoreepore ...	...	ditto.
	Juggurnathpore ...	70	ditto.
	Alunpore, &c. ...	201	Poladpore.
	Gopalpore ...	203	ditto.
49	Deolee ...	67	Protapbazoo.

E

The following Villages are transferred from District Mymensing to District Bograh, and attached to Thannah Sarenkandee of the latter District.

No.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust Number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
1	Kismat Korajara ...	...	Pateeladaha.
	Kakaleehara ...	...	ditto.
	Chuloolbaree ...	...	ditto.
	Dooderpore ...	412	Jafurshabee.
5	Junterpore ...	413	ditto.
	Mohakterpore ...	411	ditto.
	Bhikerpore ...	406	ditto.
	Khabeeza Jhapjhapera, &c. ...	407 to 410	ditto.
	Chookaenuggur ...	405	ditto.
10	Byragerpore ...	401	ditto.
	Randhaneegacha or Sunkulho ...	402	ditto.
	Mahumpore ...	403	ditto.
	Aooherpore ...	401	ditto.
	Soojanerpore ...	400	ditto.
15	Suerla ...	390	ditto.
	Seemultaer ...	398	ditto.
	Jameera ...	391	ditto.
	Bhangorgacha ...	392	ditto.
	Radhakea Pachgachee ...	393	ditto.
20	Dharnbura ...	397	ditto.
	Toleegara ...	396	ditto.
	Seemulbaree ...	395	ditto.
	Bindramer Pachgachee ...	394	ditto.
	Kurnebaree ...	391	ditto.
25	Dharnpara ...	392	ditto.
	Nowarpara ...	395	ditto.
	Kasherpore ...	384	ditto.
	Nandena ...	390	ditto.
	Hurreeranpore ...	380	ditto.
30	Kulbarpara ...	388	ditto.
	Khoosalpore ...	387	ditto.
	Rajapore ...	385	ditto.
	Ralepore ...	386	ditto.
	Malcha ...	377	ditto.
35	Bullessur ...	378	ditto.
	Doolagaree ...	380	ditto.
	Meethoonerpore ...	379	ditto.
	Ag Ghagooa ...	376	ditto.
39	Ghagooa ...	375	ditto.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th September 1872.—It is hereby notified that the Head-Quarters of the Munsiff of Madargunge, in the District of Mymensing, having been transferred to Ishurgunge, the Munsiff will henceforward be called after the locality to which it has been removed, viz. "the Munsiff of Ishurgunge."

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th September 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the following re-adjustment of the Munsiff jurisdictions in the Orissa Division, to take effect from the 1st October next:—

Munsiff.	Thannahs.	Sub-divisions to which the Thannahs are attached.	Districts.
1. Balasore ...	Jalassore Ballaal Bahartha or Brista Balasore Soreh Bhadruck Bansulobpore ...	Bainsay or Sudder Sub-division. Bhadruck ...	Balasore. Ditto.
2. Dhamnugger or Jajipore.	Dhamnugger Muloh Dhurnasah Jajipore ...	Bhadruck Jajipore ...	Ditto. Cuttack.
3. Kendraparah ...	Oolohar Palancondoo Kendraparah Jugutsingpore ...	Jajipore Kendraparah Jugutsingpore ...	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
4. Cuttack ...	Cuttack Sulipore Jugutsingpore ...	Cuttack or Sudder Sub-division. Jugutsingpore ...	Ditto. Ditto.
5. Pooree ...	Lahlee Pooree Gope Poley Khoordah Tamer Bhanpore ...	Pooree or Sudder Sub-division. Khoordah ...	Pooree. Ditto.

2. The Balasore Munsiff comprises all the thannahs in 'the Balasore Sudder Sub-division and two out of the four thannahs of Bhadruck Sub-division.

3. The Jajipore or Dhamnugger Munsiff comprises the remaining two thannahs of the Bhadruck sub-division and two out of three thannahs of the Jajipore Sub-division.

4. The Kendraparah Munsiff comprises the remaining thannah of the Jajipore Sub-division, both the thannahs of the Kendraparah Sub-division, and one of the two thannahs of the Jugutsingpore Sub-division.

5. The Cuttack Munsiff comprises both the thannahs of the Cuttack or Sudder Sub-division and the remaining thannah of Jugutsingpore Sub-division.

6. The Pooree Munsiff comprises the whole of the Pooree district including the Sub-division of Khoordah.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th September 1872.—In supersession of Notification dated the 6th December 1869, published at page 215G of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, the following Declaration, under section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India, is published for general information:—

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of an outpost building for the accommodation of the Police Station at Koilaghaut, in the village of Koila, Pergunnah Mundleghaut, Zillah Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 5 cottahs 4 chittaks of standard measurement, bounded on the North by the debutor waste land, South by the cultivated rented lands, East by the tank of Soroop Goonya, and West by the tank of Preonath Sein, is required within the aforesaid village of Koila:

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th September 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to abolish the sub-division of Burhee, and to direct the transfer of the four thannahs which compose that Sub-division to the criminal and fiscal jurisdictions of the Sudder and the Puchamba Sub-divisions, respectively, that is to say, Thannahs Burhee, Bagadar, and Kodarmah to the Sudder or Hazareebaugh Sub-division, and Thannah Gowan to the Puchamba Sub-division. The civil jurisdiction of the thannahs of the present Burhee Sub-division will remain unchanged, with this modification that the Civil Court will be held at Burhee instead of at Kurruckdeah. Babu Parbutty Kumar Mitter, Extra Assistant Commissioner (late Munsif) of Kurruckdeah, will be stationed at Burhee, and will perform civil work for the whole of the Puchamba Sub-division, including Thannah Gowan, and so much of the Sudder Sub-division as belonged to the Kurruckdeah Munsiff. He is vested under Section 66A of the Criminal Procedure Code with power to take up original petitions, and to try petty police cases under Chapter XVI of the Code in Thannahs Burhee, Bagadar, and Kodarmah, and also with the powers of a Deputy Collector to try rent suits referred to him by the Deputy Commissioner. All important police cases arising within those thannahs, which are beyond his competency as a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, will be sent to Hazareebaugh for disposal.

This Notification will have effect from the 1st November next.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th September 1872.—Under the power vested in him under Section 2, Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,) the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the town of Bancoorah with effect from the 1st October next. The limits of the town for the purposes of this Act will be the same as those for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 354.

The 19th September 1872.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. J. James, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Sylhet Division, for one month, preparatory to proceeding on furlough, as granted * to him under Supplement F, Section 11 of the Civil Leave Code.

*Bengal Government,
Public Works Department,
Notification No. 343,
dated 1st July 1872.

No. 355.

Appointment.—Mr. T. S. Isaac, Officiating Superintending Engineer, North-Eastern Circle, is permanently appointed to the charge of that circle.

No. 356.

Notifications.—Mr. J. Paterson, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, assumed charge of the Jessore District on the 11th July 1872, afternoon.

No. 357.

The 20th September 1872.

The following Rules, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the use of Public Works Inspection Bungalows, are published for general information:—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INSPECTION BUNGALOWS.

Rules for the guidance of all Government Officers making use of Inspection Bungalows on Roads and Embankments in the Bengal Presidency.

1. Public Works Inspection Bungalows are available to all gazetted Officers of Government travelling on *bona fide* inspection duty, unless the buildings are occupied as permanent residences by an officer or Subordinate of the Public Works Department, with due sanction.

2. Inspection Bungalows being necessary to enable Public Works Officers and Subordinates in charge of roads to supervise their work, they have the first right to occupy bungalows in their own divisions and sub-divisions.

3. Of two Officers of other departments travelling on duty, the superior Officer is allowed preference.

4. Officers and gazetted Subordinates of the Public Works Department can occupy any of the bungalows as permanent residences if the Executive Engineer of the division to which they are attached considers it absolutely necessary for the supervision of their work that they should do so; rent being payable as laid down in Public Works Code IV.,—ii.,—15.

5. Officers of other departments can occupy any of the bungalows as permanent residences on the same terms as Officers of the Public Works Department when the Superintending Engineer and Magistrate of the district certify that the bungalow is not required for any other purpose.

6. Bungalows may be occupied for seven days without payment of rent; after which time the occupant will be considered a permanent resident and will be liable for rent for the whole time of occupancy.

7. Notice should invariably be sent to the Superintending Engineer if an Officer finds that his duty obliges him to become a permanent resident, and sanction must be obtained.

8. Any Officer permanently occupying an Inspection Bungalow, containing more than one main room, should vacate one room for the use of a Public Works Officer on inspection duty, on receiving 24 hours' notice.

9. A card with the scale of payment for each class of Officers and Subordinates will be kept hung up in the bungalow, and a book will be kept in which every person occupying the building shall enter his name and the date of his arrival and departure and the amount paid.

No. 358.

Lieutenant W. H. James, r.e., Officiating Deputy Controller, joined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on the 17th September 1872, before noon.

No. 359.

Transfer.—Baboo Hem Chunder Biswas, Supervisor, First Grade, from Jessore to the Nuddea District.

No. 360.

The 21st September 1872.

Notification.—Mr. E. Elliot, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, joined the Fourth Calcutta Division on the 24th August 1872, before noon.

No. 361.

Transfer.—Baboo Nobogopal Dutt, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the 24-Pergunnahs to the Jessore District.

No. 362.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information.

No. 511, dated 18th September 1872.—Mr. C. J. Thompson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Delhi District Rajpootana State Railway.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

Irrigation.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 257.

The 18th September 1872.

Notification.—The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is published for information:—

No. 510, dated the 13th September 1872.—“Mr. C. V. S. Cotton, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is transferred to Bengal, Irrigation Branch.”

No. 258.

The 20th September 1872.

Postings.—Mr. C. V. S. Cotton, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, transferred to Bengal by Notification No. 510 of the Government of India, Public Works Department, dated the 13th instant, is posted to the Soane Circle.

No. 259.

The 23rd September 1872.

Mr. B. Marshall, Probationary Overseer, Third Grade, is posted to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

No. 260.

Notification.—Mr. R. H. Rhind, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, appointed on special duty to the Orissa Circle, reported his arrival at Cuttack on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

No. 261.

Postings.—Baboo Ghamandi Lall, a passed Student of the Thomason College, who has been appointed to the Department by the Government of India as a Probationary Overseer, Third Grade, in the Irrigation Branch, Bengal, is posted to the Soane Circle.

No. 262.

Baboo Radha Madhub Mookerjee, Overseer, Second Grade, transferred to the Orissa Circle in the orders marginally noted, is posted to the Brahmines Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

No. 263.

Leave.—Mr. J. C. Coxo, Temporary Supervisor, Second Grade, Byturnee Division, availed himself of the privilege leave granted in the orders marginally noted, on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

No. 264.

Baboo Koylas Chunder Chowdry, Overseer, Second Grade, Cossye Division, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 1st October 1872.

No. 265.

Promotions.—Baboo Omritoloh Roy Chowdry, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Soane Survey Division, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the Second Grade, with effect from the 11th instant.

No. 266.

The 24th September 1872.

In continuation of Notification No. 242, dated the 10th instant, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotion in the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the 1st instant:—

To be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Lieutenant N. Arnott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Eastern Soane Division.

F. T. Hare, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,

Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Notice.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to offer a prize of the value of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees), to be competed for by any or all Sub-Assistant Surgeons or others who have passed through the Calcutta Medical College, the subject selected being—"The nature and causes of the fever which now prevails in and near Burdwan, and the best means of preventing its continuance." All essays submitted in competition must be sent in, with sealed covers and mottoes, on or before the 1st of August 1873.

They must be addressed to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

All papers sent in will be examined, and the prize adjudged by the Principal of the Medical College and the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Competitors are warned that they must adduce facts and close arguments bearing on these facts, and that they must not indulge in mere speculation and theorizing.

Original observations on the pathology of the disease are required; also on the range of temperature observable at different periods of its course; and on successful modes of treatment. The modes of life of the people which tend to develop or arrest the fever should be carefully dwelt on, as well as the peculiarities of the villages themselves which are subject to, or exempt from, its influence.

The names of unsuccessful candidates will not be published.

It must be understood that the prize will not be awarded unless a fairly good essay is received.

DAVID B. SMITH, M.D.,

Offg. Principal, Medical College.

High Court Notices.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 16th September 1872.—Moulvie Adilood-deen Mahomed, Moonsiff of Baraipore, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, for fifteen days, from 23rd October to 6th November next, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Horo Proshad Sein, Additional Moonsiff of Cuttack, Zillah East Burdwan, for the ensuing Dusserah vacation, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 17th September 1872.—Baboo Tarinee Churn Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Jehanabad, Zillah East Burdwan, for one month and ten days, from 2nd October next, under Section 12, Supplement II of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Dwarkanath Ghose, Moonsiff of Goalando, Zillah Dacca, for one month, to be taken in the Dusserah vacation, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Gour Chunder Dass, Moonsiff of Madar-gunge, Zillah Mymensingh, for two months, in extension of that granted to him on the 20th June last, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Paney Madhub Ghose, Moonsiff of Kaleegunge, Zillah Dacca, for one month, to be taken in the Dusserah vacation, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Tarabailash Mitter, Moonsiff of Panch-pookeria, Zillah Tipperah, for three months, from 1st October next, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 20th September 1872.—Baboo Srinath Pal, Officiating Additional Moonsiff of Chittagong, for ten days, without pay, during the Dusserah vacation.

TRANSFER OF MOONSIFFS.

The 17th September 1872.—Baboo Bhobhan Chandra Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Olipore, Zillah Rungpore, to Khoolna, Zillah Jessore.

Baboo Kedaresur Rai, Moonsiff of Khoolna, Zillah Jessore, to Olipore, Zillah Rungpore.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Chuckerbatty, Moonsiff of Patuakhallee, Zillah Backergunge, to Bulpore, Zillah Beerbhoom.

Baboo Gungakant Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Bulpore, Zillah Beerbhoom, to Patuakhallee, Zillah Backergunge.

The above transfers will take effect on the re-opening of the Civil Courts after the Dusserah vacation.

The 18th September 1872.—Baboo Premchand Pal, late Moonsiff of Lechrugunge, Zillah Dacca, to Bahor in that district. The Head-Quarters of the Bahor Moonsifftee will be held at Moonshee-gunge after the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

The 19th September 1872.—Baboo Girish Chunder Chowdhry, Moonsiff of Magoorah, Zillah Jessore, to Perozepore, Zillah Backergunge.

Baboo Mohendronath Mitter, Moonsiff of Perozepore, Zillah Backergunge, to Magoorah, Zillah Jessore.

By order of the High Court,

W. CORNELL,
Offg. Registrar.

HIGH COURT.

The 21st September 1872.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

To all District Judges and Judicial Commissioners,—
(No. 29, dated Calcutta, the 5th September 1872.)

The Court is hereby pleased to suspend the operation of Circular Order No. 18, dated the 16th May last, and to request all District Judges and Judicial Commissioners to report as to the practice in their own and the subordinate courts in respect of making deductions from the proceeds of property sold in execution, either in open court or out of court, and either by themselves or by subordinate officers.

By order of the High Court,

W. CORNELL,
Offg. Registrar.

Treasury Notices.

UNCONVANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO DURGA DASS CHOWDARY has been placed in charge of the Nuddea Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMM.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION,
Calcutta, the 13th September 1872.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO BENOLANUND MOOKERJEE has been placed in charge of the Dinagore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

GOVINDMOHUN GHOSH,
Persl. Asst., for Offg. Commr.

COMM.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
Berhampore, the 10th September 1872.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner C. E. Gouldsbury has been placed in charge of the Darjeeling Treasury from the 10th instant, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

G. N. BARLOW,
Offg. Commr.

COMM.'S OFFICE;
COOCH BEHAR DIVN., JALPAIGURH,
The 10th September 1872.

MOONSHIEE HELALLUDDEEN MAHMOED, Head Clerk of the Dooabree Sub-division, has been appointed Money Order Agent at that Station.

T. W. RISS,
Offg. Asst.-Gent., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1872.

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hugly subject to Customs duty on the 16th September 1872.

	Government Golaha.	Private Golaha.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	1,002,581	39,332	281,006	1,322,919
French Kerkutch ...	12,000	.....	24,015	37,515
Italian " ...	3,000	.....	14,876½	17,876½
Bombay " ...	4,000	.....	8,705	12,705
Madras " ...	10,451	.....	18,040	28,491
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kerkutch and Muscat Mook...	143,734½	.....	5,818½	149,553
Total ...	1,177,031½	39,332	363,918½	1,579,302

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 18th September 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 533C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Banks-hall Street, on Tuesday, the 1st October 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, viz.—

Behar Opium	...	2,000
Benares ditto	...	1,575
Total Chests	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest date for deposit will be the 5th October (6th being Sunday), and that for clearance, owing to the intervention of the Doorga-poojah Holidays, will be the 22nd October, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 5th October 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 22nd October 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests	4,000	3,150	7,150

By order of the Member in charge,

T. WALTON,
Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT WILLIAM,
The 27th August 1872.

Ecclesiastical.

THE REVEREND JOHN BLAICH, Minister, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta Surrogate in this Diocese for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th September 1872.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1872.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

Notification.

The 16th September 1872.—In continuation of previous Notifications, it is hereby announced for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor will be at Hazareebaugh till further notice.

As a general rule, all communications are to be sent as usual to the Secretary's Office in Calcutta. Communications which are urgent, and can be made complete in themselves, so as not to require reference to papers in the Office, may be sent direct to the Secretary with the Lieutenant-Governor at Hazareebaugh.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Legislative Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 14th September 1872.

No. 9.—The following Statutes relate to India and are hereby published for general information:

84 & 85 VICTORIA, CAP. 62.

An Act to enable Her Majesty to make regulations relative to the leave of absence of Indian Bishops on furlough and medical certificates.

[31st July 1871.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to grant furlough allowances to the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, who shall return to Europe for a limited period after residing in India a sufficient time to entitle them to the highest scale of pension," it was provided that Her Majesty should be enabled from time to time to grant permission to any Bishop of Calcutta who should have resided in the East

Indies for a period of ten years, and to any Bishop of Madras or Bombay who should have resided in the East Indies for a period of fifteen years, to return to Europe for a period not exceeding eighteen calendar months:

And whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the rule thus laid down:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same:

1. That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to make such rules as to the leave of absence of Indian Bishops on furlough or medical certificate as may seem to her expedient: Provided that no further expenditure of the revenues of India be incurred thereby than is already authorized under existing Acts of Parliament: and provided also, that the provisions of existing Acts of Parliament are not interfered with by such rules so far as regards the present Bishop of Calcutta.

Power to Her Majesty to make rules for leave of absence for Bishops, and as to expenses.

make such rules as to the leave of absence of Indian Bishops on furlough or medical certificate as may seem

34 & 35 VICTORIA, CAP. 91.

An Act to make further provision for the dispatch of business by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

[21st August 1871.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the dispatch of business by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Her Majesty may within twelve months after the passing of this Act, by warrant under her Sign Manual, appoint four persons qualified as in this

Appointment of additional members of the Judicial Committee.

Act mentioned, whether already members of such Judicial Committee or not, to act as members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council under the provisions of this Act, and may from time to time within two years after the passing of this Act by a like warrant fill any vacancies occasioned by the death or otherwise in the offices of the persons so appointed.

Any persons appointed to act under the provisions of this Act as members of the said Judicial Committee must be specially qualified as follows; that is to say, must at the date of their appointment be or have been Judges of one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts at Westminster, or a Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or of the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Where any person appointed in pursuance of the provisions herein contained to act as a member of the said Judicial Committee is at the date of his appointment a Judge as aforesaid, he shall on his appointment vacate his office as such Judge; but, as to pension, shall remain in the same position as if no such appointment had been made; and service as a member of the Judicial Committee shall for the purposes of pension be reckoned as service in the court from which he was removed.

Whereas doubts have been entertained as to the meaning and effect of the provisions of the Court of Probate Act and the Divorce Act as to the pension of the Judge of the Probate and Judge of the Divorce Courts: Be it declared and enacted that the said pension was intended to be and shall be similar in amount and in all other respects to the pension to which the Puisne Judges of the superior courts of common law are entitled.

There shall be paid to each of the said Judges of the Judicial Committee, so long as he shall hold such office, a salary of five thousand pounds a year, including any pension to which he may be entitled.

Any salary payable under this Act shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It shall grow due from day to day, and shall be payable to the person entitled thereto, or to his executors or administrators, at such intervals in every year, not being longer than three months, as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

It shall be the duty of every person appointed to act as a paid member of the Judicial Committee under this Act to attend the sittings of the said Committee when summoned thereto, unless he shall be prevented by reasonable cause; and such members shall hold their office during good behaviour, and shall continue to hold their offices notwithstanding the demise of the Crown; but they shall be removable by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, upon the address of both Houses of Parliament: Provided always they shall hold their offices subject to such arrangements as may be hereafter made by Parliament for the constitution of a supreme court of appellate jurisdiction:

Provided that no member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council shall take part in the hearing of any appeal from any decision or judgment which he has given or assisted in giving.

2. In this Act—

The term "Superior Courts at Westminster" means Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law and Equity at Westminster, inclusive of the Court of Probate in England and the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and the High Court of Admiralty of England.

3. This Act shall not, except in so far as is by this Act expressly provided, affect the Act of the session of the third and fourth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter forty-one, intituled "An Act for the better administration of justice in His Majesty's Privy Council," or any Act amending the same.

4. This Act may be cited as "The Judicial Committee Act, 1871," and shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, be construed as one with any Acts for the time being in force relating to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

35 VICTORIA, CAP. 12.

An Act to amend an Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, intituled "An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's Service."

[13th May 1872.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session holden in the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, "to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's Service," it is provided amongst other things that "in case any person enjoying any superannuation allowance in consequence of retiring from office on account of age, infirmity, or any other cause, or enjoying any compensation for past services, upon the abolition or reduction of office, shall be appointed to fill any office in any public department, every such allowance or compensation shall cease to be paid for any period subsequent to such appointment if the annual amount of the profits of the office to which he shall be appointed shall be equal to those of the office

formerly held by him, and in case they shall not be equal to those of his former office, then no more of such superannuation allowance or compensation shall be paid to him than what with the salary of his new appointment shall be equal to that of his former office."

And whereas doubts have lately been entertained as to whether the expression "office in any public department," as used in the above-mentioned provisions, extends to public departments in any part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of the United Kingdom:

And whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. It is hereby declared that the expression "office in any public department," as used in the above-mentioned provisions of the said Act, extends, and shall from the date of the passing of the said Act be deemed to have extended, to any office in any public department in the British possessions.

2. In this Act "British possession" shall include any territories for the time being vested in Her Majesty by virtue of any Act of Parliament for the Government of India; also any colony, plantation, island, territory, or settlement within Her Majesty's dominions, and not within the United Kingdom.

3. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Superannuation Act, 1872."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 2147R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 26th September 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following members of the Road Cess Committee in the Pooree District, under Sections 49 and 51 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act:—

The Collector of Pooree	...	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
„ Senior Covenanted Officer under the Magistrate and Collector	...	
„ Rajah of Parikood.	...	
Babu Bhugwan Raut Sing.	...	
„ Gopeenath Misser.	...	
Moulvi Ikram Russool.	...	
Babu Modhuasoodun Khoontia.	...	
Mohunt Narain Das.	...	
Babu Ramgopal Chatterjee.	...	

Moulvi Azharul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, to have charge of the Sub-division of Nowadah during the absence on leave of Moulvi Syed Ameer Hossein, or until further orders.

The 27th September 1872.—Mr. Haldane Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Arrareah in Furruckah.

Mr. Anthony Benn Falcon to officiate temporarily in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors from the date of Mr. J. Monro's making over charge of the offices of Magistrate and Collector of Jessore.

The 28th September 1872.—Mr. T. E. Dempster, recently appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Chota Nagpore Division, is posted to Hazareebaugh till further orders.

The 30th September 1872.—Mr. William Benjamin Oldham is re-appointed to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

Mr. William Henry Verner is re-appointed to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following members of the Road Cess Committee in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, under Sections 49 and 51 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act:—

The Collector of the 24-Per-	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
gunnahs.	
The Senior Covenanted Officer under the Magistrate and Collector.	
The District Superintendent of Police.	
Dr. Henry Cayley.	
Babu Chandra Kanta Chuckerbutty.	
Mr. J. Deverinne.	
Babu Gish Chunder Bose.	
Mr. R. Harvey.	
Babu Hurry Mohan Banerjee.	
„ Judinath Bose.	
„ Nundo Coomar Bose.	
Coomar Narendro Krishna.	
Babu Prosonno Coomar Banerjee.	
„ Radhamohun Mundle.	
„ Rakhalidas Mookerjee.	
„ Romesh Chunder Mitter.	
„ Shama Churn Patitundo.	
„ Tarucknath Sircar.	
„ Woomanath Roy Chowdry.	

Babu Gourdas Bysack, Deputy Collector, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land for all cases in that District.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. Hugh Lloyd Jones, B.A., to be a Member of the District Road Committee in the Dinagapore District, in addition to the Members whose appointments were notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th instant.

Mr. Thomas James Murray, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of City Moorsshedabad, *vice* Mr. E. A. Bradbury on special duty. In addition to the powers with which he is already vested, Mr. Murray is empowered, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Moulvi Mahomed Abdool Kadir, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, on leave, is posted to the Orissa Division.

The 1st October 1872.—Babu Dinonath Surma, Extra Assistant Commissioner, North Lucknow, is transferred to Kanroop.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 25th September 1872.—Babu Krishna Chunder Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Julpigore, for one month, from the 2nd proximo, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 26th September 1872.—Moulvi Syed Ameer Hossain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nowadah, for one month, from the 5th proximo, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 27th September 1872.—Moulvi Warris Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Arrareah, for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 28th September 1872.—Babu Mohendra Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, for fifteen days during the approaching vacation under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Jodunath Bose, B.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gurbettah, for fifteen days, from the 7th proximo, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 30th September 1872.—Mr. Charles Edward Crawford Merington, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, Nuddea, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, under Section 8 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with one week's subsidiary leave.

Babu Luckhinath Surnah, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Tezpur, for four weeks, from the 7th proximo, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Syed Ali Quilly Khan, Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Monghyr, for two months, from the 4th November next, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

ERRATA.

The 27th September 1872.—In the orders of the 10th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, appointing certain members for the Road Cess Committee in Burdwan—

For	Read
Kazee Nouzeer Ali.	Carl Ujterally.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mohendro-nath Gosple.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mohendro-nath Gosple.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th September 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that at the next half-yearly departmental examination, to be held on the 2nd December next, of Assistants, Extra Assistants, and Deputy Magistrates in the Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts, and of Police Officers, Acts of Parliament relating to India will not form one of the subjects in law for either the First or the Second Standard.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 297.—*Simla, the 17th September 1872.*—*Notification—Ecclesiastical.*—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to promote the Reverend F. W. Roliberts, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 9th instant.

No. 309.—*The 20th September 1872.*—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend Edgar Jacob, B.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 10th instant.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are republished for general information:—

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Simla, the 19th September 1872.

No. 2921.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following note be added to Civil Pension Code 56 (a):

[NOTE.—Broken periods of a year are not to be taken into account in calculating the amount of any gratuity admissible to an officer under any rule in the Code.]

No. 2959.—*The 20th September 1872.*—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following rule be added as Rule 3 under Section 49, Civil Pension Code:

3. The medical certificate required by Rule 2 must be annexed to the first bill submitted for the pay of an officer appointed in India.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

The following Order received from the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is published for general information:—

No. 2560.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT. LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Simla, the 9th September 1872.

READ—

Endorsement of the Public Works Department, No. 807 B—G., dated the 17th July 1872, requesting a decision on the question referred by the Government of Bombay as to whether privilege leave can be granted under the rules to Lieutenant Awdry, B.A., from the 8th April to the 16th May 1872, being the interval between his giving over charge of the office of Executive Engineer at Kurrachee and assuming charge of the office of Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras to which he has recently been appointed.

Resolution.—The Governor-General in Council observes that the real question is a general one, viz. can an officer leaving one department obtain, before joining a new department to which he may be appointed, privilege leave either in the old or new department. There is no rule against the grant of such leave, but if the new appointment is settled and sanctioned, though not made, both departments must concur in granting it. Once transferred, an officer cannot get leave from his old department respectively.

Order.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Public Works Department, and that the original paper received from that department be returned—copy being kept for record.

Also, to the other departments of the Government of India, the several Local Governments, the

Comptroller-General, the several Accountants-General and the Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

CIRCULAR No. 56.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

To—All Commissioners of Divisions.—(dated Calcutta, the 13th September 1872.)

THE Lieutenant-Governor finds that while we are casting about for land for model farms, there are in many stations public gardens maintained by subscription. His Honor, however, observes with concern that in some instances these gardens, after having been flourishing, are falling off for want of funds. To remedy this state of things His Honor would be willing to give a grant-in-aid, or any reasonable special assistance which might be suggested, for the purpose of procuring seeds or improved stock at any places where there are such institutions, and a competent person will undertake their management, with a view to making agricultural experiments on a small scale, and developing by selection, cultivation, and care, the plants and animals by which the resources of the country may be improved.

2. It also strikes the Lieutenant-Governor that much might be made of the jail gardens, which are generally under the care of men of science and skill, who have time to devote to such agricultural experiments. His Honor is quite in favor of these gardens as a means of usefully employing prisoners who have earned indulgence, and convalescents of good character, and of supplying vegetables for the consumption of the prisoners. And the gardens being maintained for these purposes, the opportunity may well be taken for making them also the means of agricultural improvement. I am to beg that the attention of Jail Officers may be called to the subject, and the co-operation of all who have any taste that way, invited. The Lieutenant-Governor will gladly sanction a fair expenditure for seeds, implements and manure, in order to carry on hopeful experiments.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th September 1872.—A plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 78,100 for the improvement of the wharf for inland vessels by providing a pontoon, constructing a shed for the protection of cargo, and pitching a section of the river bank with bricks on edge, having been submitted by the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta with their Vice-Chairman's letter No. 807, dated the 26th July 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the execution of the work under Section 85, Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.] DECLARATION.

The 16th September 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for diversion of the East Indian Railway line towards the south of the existing line between mileage 257 and 258, in consequence of the encroachment of the River Ganges in the villages of Bishenpur Pharka, Gouspur, Nukepur, and Sabour, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land about 1 mile long and 25 feet broad, measuring more or less, 5 beegahs 6 cottahs and 4 dhurs of local measurement, is required within the aforesaid villages of Bishenpur Pharka, Gouspur, Nukepur, and Sabour, as marked with pegs by the Railway authorities.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.] DECLARATION.

The 16th September 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a road in continuation of the Strand Bank Road, and of a wharf on the east bank of the River Hooghly between Akerceetollah Ghât and Mohuntany's Ghât, in the town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less, 3 beegahs 2 cottahs 15 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mohuntany's Ghât; on the west by the River Hooghly; on the south by Akerceetollah Ghât; and on the east by Durnahatta Street, is required.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 30th September 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the site of a Post Office in the village of Moharajgunge, Pergunnah Selimabad, Zillah Backergunge, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less, 1 cottahs and 4½ chittacks of standard measurement, viz. 13 cottahs in length and 8½ cottahs in breadth, bounded on the north by the house of Goluck Chandra Das Boiragi; on the south by the public road leading to Burisaul; on the east by the house of Gobind Chander Boiragi; and on the west by a tank called Barf Pookur, is required within the aforesaid village of Moharajgunge.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 1170J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 26th September 1872.—Dr. Henry Charles Bowser to be Civil Medical Officer of Jessore.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Soorja Narain Sing, of the Pilgrim Hospital, Gya, to have temporary medical charge of the Civil Station of Deoghur, Southal Pergunnahs.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shama Churn Mozoomdar, of the Charitable Dispensary at Sherghotty, to have charge of the Pilgrim Hospital at Gya.

The 28th September 1872.—Mr. John Manigles Lewis is re-appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Bhagnulpore, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Sooree:—

The Revd. W. A. Hobbs.

Babu Judoonath Roy.

„ Rama Prasanna Singha.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Hazaribagh:—

Major Charles Tatham Hitchens.

Dr. John Gay French.

Captain William Leicester Samuels.

Babu Gunganund Mookerjee.

„ Biraswar Chakravarti.

Babu Karunanof Banerjee to be a member of, and Secretary to the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Burjettah.

The 30th September 1872.—Mr. James Austin Bourdillon, *c.s.*, to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Mozsufferpore.

The 1st October 1872.—The following District Superintendents of Police are transferred, *viz.*—

Mr. William Dering Pratt, from Pubna to Bogra.

Mr. Edward Alfred Vines, from Bogra to Pubna.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 25th September 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Amrito Lall Mozoomdar, of the Endemic Dispensary at Jamalpore, in Burdwan, for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 21st ultimo.

The 27th September 1872.—Moulvi Sumeenooddeen Ahmed, Additional Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, for three months on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 8th July last.

The 30th September 1872.—Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shib Ram Borah for eighteen months, without pay, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Mohendronath Hazrah, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, for one month, from the 2nd proximo, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 1st October 1872.—Surgeon John Armstrong Purefoy Colles, *M.D.*, Officiating Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Calcutta Medical College, for fourteen days, from the 7th instant, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th September 1872.—The services of Assistant Surgeon William Day Stewart, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Jessore, are placed at the

disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

The 28th September 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baucy Madhub Bose having assumed temporary medical charge of the Civil Station of Maldah on the afternoon of the 5th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 28th May last is cancelled.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th September 1872.—Under the provisions of clause 2, Section 3, Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the ferry on the road between Farnashdanga and Moorsheedabad, which has been cut away by the river, being declared a public ferry.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 20th September 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.* for a new Mahomedan Burial Ground in the village of Sulkeah, Pergunnah Pyekan, Zillah Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 bigguhs 2 cottahs and 2 chittaks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by a piece of waste land belonging to Kadar Nath Sadookhan and the dwelling-house of Rambullab Manjee; on the west and south by Sitta Nath Bose's lane; and on the east by the dwelling-house and land of Bycunto Chowdry, is required within the aforesaid village of Sulkeah. The plan may be inspected in the Office of the Collector of Howrah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to whom all it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th March 1872.—To remove any doubts that may exist as to the proper jurisdiction in cases of crime or accident occurring on the River Hooghly outside the limits of the port of Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is hereby pleased to notify that so much of the river below Calcutta as is not included within the limits of the port is attached to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs; and it is further notified that the jurisdiction over this part of the river, down to the commencement of the Diamond Harbour sub-division, (the most northerly point of which on the river bank is the Byde Khallee village) is vested in the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, or the officer in charge of the headquarters sub-division, when such an arrangement exists, and the jurisdiction in the remaining portion of the river to the sea is vested in the sub-divisional officer at Diamond Harbour.

Crimes and accidents on the part of the river above defined should be made to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, as well as to the nearest police station.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Description of the Military Limits of the Berhampore Cantonment.

DESCRIPTION.	Forward bearings.	Distance in feet.
No. 2 pillar is fixed by the following bearings, viz.—		
On the spire of the Berhampore College	201° 30'	
„ south-west angle of the roof of the European Infantry Hospital...	281° 30'	
„ north-west ditto ditto ditto	255° 30'	
No. 1 pillar is situated in the angle formed by the intersection of the river road with that running from the river along the southern edge of the Berhampore Bazaar towards the western flank of the Kudyc Bazaar; its relations to No. 2 pillar are		
	90° 15'	1,186
No. 2 pillar is situated where the south-east angle of the Berhampore Bazaar meets the western flank of the Kudyc Bazaar, and its relations to No. 3 pillar are		
	171° 00'	798
No. 3 pillar is situated about half way down, and about 40 yards to the eastward of the western flank of the Kudyc Bazaar, and from it the boundary runs still southwards to pillar No. 4, which is on the south side of the road leading from the river through cantonments towards Moorshedabad		
	197° 00'	502
From No. 4 to No. 5, the boundary runs almost due east along the southern side of the Moorshedabad road		
	105° 00'	1,576
No. 5 is situated in the inner or western angle formed by the intersection of the Moorshedabad road, with a road running south parallel to the east side of the Barrack square and close to the eastern edge of a long tank called the Lall Diggee, and the boundary follows the whole of the western edge of the latter road till it crosses at right angles another road leading west and north-west to the Barrack Square and eastwards towards the southern edge of the old parade ground, and of the old sepoy lines		
	202° 00'	2,603
From No. 6, which is situated on the southern side of the latter road, and in the prolongation of that leading from No. 5, the boundary makes a very slight easterly deflection to No. 7, which is situated close to the south-west corner of a small bridge on a narrow road leading from the Gorah Bazaar to the Barrack square		
	190° 15'	758
From No. 7 the boundary runs west north-west to No. 8		
	289° 45'	1,107
No. 8 pillar is situated a little to the south-west of the Conjee-house (or Barrack cells) and opposite to the intersection of a road leading towards the river along the north of the Gorah Bazaar, with another road leading westwards into that Bazaar, and from it the course of the boundary towards No. 9 pillar is		
	288° 00'	1,440
No. 9 pillar is in the inner or northern angle formed by the intersection of the former of the roads above mentioned with the river road, and from it the boundary runs north-westerly across the river road to No. 10, which is on the crest of the bank of the river		
	302° 15'	46
From No. 10 the boundary follows the course of the river in a north-north-easterly direction to No. 11, which is on the western side of the river road, opposite the intersection of the latter by the road running along the south of the Berhampore Bazaar towards the Kudyc Bazaar.		
The bearing and distance from No. 10 to No. 11 pillars, taken direct from point to point, are		
	12° 00'	4,260
From No. 11 the boundary crosses the river road to No. 1		
	85° 30'	37

A. MACKENZIE,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 25th September 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the erection of a Police Outpost in the village of Luckisarie, Pergunnah Salemabad, Zillah Monghyr, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1 beegah of standard measurement, bounded on the north by an irrigation canal; south by dhan fields belonging to one Heyat Ally; east by the Jumooe Road; and west by Heera Sing's fields, is required within the aforesaid village of Luckisarie.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th September 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the thirteen villages named in the margin, which were formerly on the north bank of the River Ganges (Padma), and which have since through changes in the course of the river come to be on the south bank, will

be transferred in all departments from the jurisdiction of the Pubna district to that of the Nudda district, with effect from the 1st November next.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th September 1872.—With the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint all Civil Surgeons to be Members of the Cantonment Committees at the Sudder Stations of their respective Districts.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th September 1872.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the Notification dated the 17th June last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, transferring Thannahs Ghatal and Chunderkona from the civil, criminal, and revenue jurisdictions of Hooghly to the Sub-division of Gurbettah, in the Midnapore District, it is hereby further notified that Thannah Khanakool, which with the two thannahs above mentioned now forms the Munsifec of Ghatal, shall be attached from the 1st November next, until further orders, to the jurisdiction of the Munsifec of Amta, in the Hooghly District. Thannahs Ghatal and Chunderkona will, until further orders, form the jurisdiction of the Munsif of Ghatal, who will be subordinate to the Judge of Midnapore.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th September 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the following re-adjustment of the Munsifec jurisdictions in the Orissa Division, to take effect from the 1st October next:—

Munsifecs.	Thannahs.	Sub-divisions to which the thannahs are attached.	Districts.
1. Balasore	Jalaspore Balasore Balasore Balasore Balasore Balasore Balasore	Balasore or Sudder Sub-division. Bludruack	Balasore. Ditto.
2. Dhamnugger or Jajipore.	Dhamnugger Dhamnugger Dhamnugger Jajipore	Bludruack Jajipore	Ditto. Cuttack.
3. Kendraparah	Okalbar Kendraparah Kendraparah Jugutsingpore	Jajipore Kendraparah Jugutsingpore	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
4. Cuttack	Cuttack Cuttack Jugutsingpore	Cuttack or Sudder Sub-division. Jugutsingpore	Ditto. Ditto.
5. Pooree	Jajipore Pooree Pooree Pooree Pooree Pooree Pooree	Pooree or Sudder Sub-division. Khoordah	Pooree. Ditto.

2. The Balasore Munsifec comprises all the thannahs in the Balasore Sudder Sub-division and two out of the four thannahs of Bludruack Sub-division.

3. The Jajipore or Dhamnugger Munsifec comprises the remaining two thannahs of the Bludruack Sub-division and two out of three thannahs of the Jajipore Sub-division.

4. The Kendraparah Munsifec comprises the remaining thannah of the Jajipore Sub-division, both the thannahs of the Kendraparah Sub-division, and one of the two thannahs of the Jugutsingpore Sub-division.

5. The Cuttack Munsifec comprises both the thannahs of the Cuttack or Sudder Sub-division and the remaining thannah of Jugutsingpore Sub-division.

6. The Pooree Munsifec comprises the whole of the Pooree district including the Sub-division of Khoordah.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th September 1872.—It is hereby notified that the Head-Quarters of the Munsifec of Madargunge, in the District of Mysore, having been transferred to Ishurgunge, the Munsifec will henceforward be called after the locality to which it has been removed, viz. "the Munsifec of Ishurgunge."

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th September 1872.—In supersession of Notification dated the 6th December 1869, published at page 215G of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, the following Declaration, under section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India, is published for general information :—

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of an outpost building for the accommodation of the Police Station at Koilagant, in the village of Koila, Pergunnah Mundleghant, Zillah Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 5 cottahs 4 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the debutor waste land, south by the cultivated rented lands, east by the tank of Soroop Goonya, and West by the tank of Preonath Sein, is required within the aforesaid village of Koila.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th September 1872.—Under the power vested in him under Section 2, Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,) the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the town of Banenohrah with effect from the 1st October next. The limits of the town for the purposes of this Act will be the same as those for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th September 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to abolish the Sub-division of Burhee, and to direct the transfer of the four thannahs which compose that Sub-division to the criminal and fiscal jurisdictions of the Sudder and the Puchamba Sub-divisions, respectively, that is to say, Thannahs Burhee, Bagadar, and Kodarmah to the Sudder or Hazareebaugh Sub-division, and Thannah Gowan to the Puchamba Sub-division. The civil jurisdiction of the thannahs of the present Burhee Sub-division will remain unchanged, with this modification that the Civil Court will be held at Burhee instead of at Kurruckdeah. Babu Parbatty Kumar Mitter, Extra Assistant Commissioner (late Munsif) of Kurruckdeah, will be stationed at Burhee, and will perform civil

work for the whole of the Puchamba Sub-division, including Thannah Gowan, and so much of the Sudder Sub-division as belonged to the Kurruckdeah Munsif. He is vested under Section 66A of the Criminal Procedure Code with power to take up original petitions, and to try petty police cases under Chapter XVI of the Code in Thannahs Burhee, Bagadar, and Kodarmah, and also with the powers of a Deputy Collector to try rent suits referred to him by the Deputy Commissioner. All important police cases arising within those thannahs, which are beyond his competency as a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, will be sent to Hazareebaugh for disposal.

This Notification will have effect from the 1st November next.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 363.

The 27th September 1872.

Transfer.—Mr. J. Smart, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, from the Lower Assam Division to the Patna District.

No. 364.

Notifications.—Bahoo Baney Cant Deb, Supervisor, Second Grade, joined the Howrah and Hooghly District on the 16th September 1872, before noon.

No. 365.

Maonshee Golam Ahmed, Overseer, Third Grade, joined the Nuldea District on the 2nd September 1872, before noon.

No. 366.

The following Order, issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for information :—

No. 983, dated 20th September 1872.—The following promotion by brevet is made from the date specified under the operation of G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet.—To be Captain.

Lieutenant George Nolan, unattached list, 14th September 1872.

No. 367.

The following Order, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 621 of the 20th September 1872.—In continuation of Notification No. 205 of 12th April 1872, the under-mentioned Upper Subordinates have been transferred to

the establishment of the Inspector-General of Military Works:—

Sub-Engineers, First Grade.

Mr. T. Kenoy ... From Bengal.

Sub-Engineers, Third Grade.

Bhuda Madhub Bose ... From Bengal.

Serjeant M. Treacy ... "

Supervisors, First Grade.

Nayan Chunder Chatterjee ... From Bengal.

Dwarkanath Mookerjee ... "

Supervisors, Second Grade.

Mr. W. Gatehouse ... From Bengal.

Kedarnath Sen ... "

Mr. W. Brown ... "

W. R. McKay ... "

Sub-Conductor A. Forsyth ... "

Overseers, First Grade.

Mr. W. Delahay ... From Bengal.

G. Adams ... "

Purno Chunder Bhattacharjee ... "

Serjeant W. Wilks ... "

H. LEONARD, C.E.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

Irrigation.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 267.

The 25th September 1872.

Notification.—The following extract from the *Gazette of India* of the 21st September 1872 is republished for general information:—

"No. 518, dated the 20th September 1872.

"The following despatch from the Secretary of State is published for general information:

"PUBLIC WORKS.

"INDIA OFFICE;

"No. 73.

"London, the 14th August 1872.

"To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council

"My Lord,—Your Excellency's letter of the 20th of June last, No. 79, reports that Colonel Randall, of the Royal (Madras) Engineers, has vacated his appointment as Officiating Inspector-General of Irrigation in consequence of his succession to Colonel's allowances, but that it being for the interests of the public service that he should retain the post for a further period of two years, rather than that a fresh appointment should be now made, you have re-appointed him to the office subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

2. "I have much pleasure in conveying to your Excellency my approval of the course which you have adopted in retaining the services of so experienced an officer as Colonel Randall in the Irrigation Department."

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) ARYLL.

No. 268.

The 27th September 1872.

Transfer.—Serjeant A. Jackson, Overseer, First Grade, is transferred from the South-Western to the Soane Circle.

No. 269.

The 28th September 1872.

Leave.—Mr. A. F. Trench, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Brahmince Division,

is granted sick leave under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st to 30th May 1872.

No. 270.

Transfer.—Captain F. P. Cotton, R.E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, from the Eastern Soane to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the evening of the 18th instant.

No. 271.

Leave.—Baboo Mutty Lall Moosoomdar, Overseer, Third Grade, Dohree Division, availed himself of the privilege leave granted in the orders marginally noted on the 6th instant.

No. 272.

Notification.—Baboo Sreedhore Chunder Sen, Overseer, Second Grade, rejoined the Eastern Soane Division from privilege leave on the 12th instant.

No. 273.

Posting.—Baboo Soodam Chunder Pattnaik, Apprentice Engineer, is posted to the Soane Survey Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 20th September 1872.

No. 274.

Leave.—Lieutenant W. Arnott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Eastern Soane Division, availed himself of the privilege leave granted in the orders marginally noted on the 17th September 1872.

No. 275.

The 30th September 1872.

Appointment.—Baboo Charu Chandra Bose is appointed a Probationary Overseer, Third Grade, and posted to the Arrah Division of the Soane Circle, which he joined on the forenoon of the 24th September 1872.

No. 276.

Leave.—Mr. J. P. H. Walker, Superintending Engineer, Third Grade, Orissa Circle, availed himself of the privilege leave granted in the orders marginally noted on the afternoon of the 14th September 1872.

No. 277.

Notification.—Captain J. M. McNelis, R.E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, assumed charge of that office on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

F. T. Hays, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,

Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.

Notice.

Lord Northbrook's Prize of One Thousand Rupees.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to offer a prize of the value of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees), to be competed for by any or all Sub-Assistant Surgeons or others who have passed through the Calcutta Medical College, the subject selected being—"The nature and causes of the fever which now prevails in and near Burdwan, and the best means of preventing its continuance." All essays submitted in competition must be sent in, with sealed covers and mottoes, on or before the 1st of August 1872.

They must be addressed to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

All papers sent in will be examined, and the prize adjudged by the Principal of the Medical College and the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Competitors are warned that they must adduce facts and close arguments bearing on these facts, and that they must not indulge in mere speculation and theorizing.

Original observations on the pathology of the disease are required; also on the range of temperature observable at different periods of its course; and on successful modes of treatment. The modes of life of the people which tend to develop or arrest the fever should be carefully dwelt on, as well as the peculiarities of the villages themselves which are subject to, or exempt from, its influence.

The names of unsuccessful candidates will not be published.

It must be understood that the prize will not be awarded unless a fairly good essay is received.

DAVID B. SMITH, M.D.,

Offg. Principal, Medical College.

High Court Notices.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 26th September 1872.—Baboo Jeelunkrishna Chatterjee, Moonsiff of Omdah, Zillah West Burdwan, for the ensuing Dusserrah vacation, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Matti Lall Sircar, Additional Moonsiff of Jehanabad, Zillah East Burdwan, for three months, from 30th August 1872, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 28th September 1872.—Baboo Juggut Chandra Roy, Moonsiff of Nassirunggur, Zillah Tipperah, for one month, within the Dusserrah vacation, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Bhogbun Chunder Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Chitpore, Zillah Rungpore, for one month, within the Dusserrah vacation, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Anant Lall Chatterjee, Moonsiff of Rajshahy, for the ensuing

Dusserrah vacation, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Shorhi Bhooshun Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Pingnah, Zillah Mymensingh, for the ensuing Dusserrah vacation, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Amir Ali Khan, Moonsiff of Sewan, Zillah Sarun, for one month to be taken within the Dusserrah vacation, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Toffail Ahmed, Moonsiff of Arrareah, Zillah Purneah, for the ensuing Dusserrah vacation, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Bulloram Mallick, Moonsiff of Cutwa, Zillah East Burdwan, for the ensuing Dusserrah vacation, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

TRANSFER OF MOONSIFFS.

The 23rd September 1872.—Baboo Krishna Mohun Mookerjee, Additional Moonsiff of Jessore, to be Moonsiff of Jhenidah in that District.

Baboo Digamber Canooogoo, Additional Moonsiff of Jessore, to be Moonsiff of Bagirhaut in that District.

By order of the High Court,

J. H. BELCHAMBERS,

Deputy Registrar, in charge

of the Office of Registrar.

High Court, &c.,

The 28th September 1872.

Treasury Notices.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO DURGA DASS CHOWDHURY has been placed in charge of the Naddea Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Offg. Commissioner.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION,
Calcutta, the 13th September 1872.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO BEMOLANUND MOOKERJEE has been placed in charge of the Dinagopore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

GOVINDMOHUN GHOSH,

Perst. Asst., for Offg. Commr.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHY DIVN.,
Berhampore, the 10th September 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner C. E. Gouldsbury has been placed in charge of the Darjeeling Treasury from the 10th instant, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

G. N. BARLOW,

Offg. Commr.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE;
COOCH BEHAR DIVN., JALPAIGURH,
The 16th September 1872.

Mr. F. COWLEY, Covenanted Deputy Collector of Tipperah, has been placed in charge of Tipperah Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HANEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

CHITTAGONG COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 14th September 1872.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 60.

CAPTAIN JAMES SCOTCH, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Second Grade, having proceeded on private affairs' furlough to Europe for two years from 28th March last, will be borne on the list of this Department as Supernumerary from 28th instant.

D. C. VAN BEEKEN, Colonel, R.A.,
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th September 1872.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the under-mentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st August 1872.	REMARKS.
Gaujam	Bayanpudn, at the Nowpudn Salt Pans	Indian Mds. 56,600	
Godavery	Cocanada	42,000	
Kistna	Nizampatam	283,773	
Chingleput	Madras	179,646	
	Ennore		
South Arcot	Covelong		
	Merkanum	50,000	
Tanjore	Nizampatam	1,200	
	Katnavady	12,000	
Total		615,616	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737, Fort St. George GAZETTE dated 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1869.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE.

Madras, the 2nd September 1872.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. WALTON,
Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.,
Fort William, the 25th September 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 631C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 6th November 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, viz. —

	Chests.
Behar Opium ...	2,000
Benares „ ...	1,575
Total Chests ...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st November, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 11th November 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 21st November 1872.

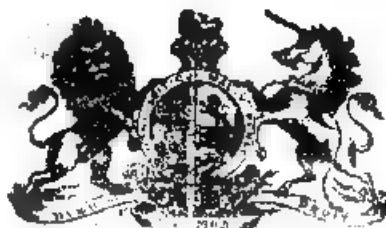
4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering this date, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Date.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 6th Dec. 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575

By order of the Member in charge,

T. WALTON,
Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REVE., FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st October 1872.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1872.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

Notification.

The 7th October 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor will leave Hazareebaugh for Ranchee on the 14th current.

As a general rule, all communications are to be sent as usual to the Bengal Secretariat in Calcutta. Communications which are urgent, and can be made complete in themselves, may be sent direct to the Secretary with the Lieutenant-Governor at Ranchee until the 20th current. After that date all communications must be sent to Calcutta.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 2190R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 27th September 1872.—Moulvi Abbas Ali to be Sub-Registrar of Jehanabad, in Gya.

The 3rd October 1872.—Mr. Henry Louis St. Barthe is appointed to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

The 4th October 1872.—Babu Gunganund Monkarjee, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore during the absence on leave of Babu Griesh Chunder Mitter, or until further orders.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Moorshedabad and appointed to have charge of the Sub-division of Junghypore during the absence on leave of Babu Taraprosad Chatterjee, or until further orders. In addition to the powers with which he is already vested, Mr. Dutt is empowered, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

The 7th October 1872.—The following Officers are vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land within their respective Sub-divisions:—

- ✓ Mr. Henry Granville Sharp, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Raneebunge.
- ✓ Babu Ramcoomar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Culna.

The 8th October 1872.—Mr. Edward Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, to have temporary charge of the Sub-division of Jamoakandi in Moorshedabad.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following members of the District Road Committee in the Durrung district, viz.—

The Deputy Commissioner of Durrung	Ex-officio
Mr. Thomas S. Bain.	
„ Walter Bennet.	
Babu Bishnath.	
Lieutenant Malcolm Ogilvie Boyd.	
Babu Gouna Ram.	
„ Gopinath Das.	
Mr. F. W. Holl.	
Babu Horibilas.	
Dr. Albert Juthurn.	
Babu Kasiath.	
„ Kominath.	
Mr. Richard Lea.	
„ George Young Leslie.	
Babu Lukinath Surmah.	
„ Renuath.	
„ Sonabhu Ram.	
Lieutenant William Francis Trotter.	
Mr. Archibald G. Williamson.	

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 3rd October 1872.—Babu Anund Mohun Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the commencement of the approaching vacation.

Mr. Edward Vesey Westmacott, B.A., late Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, Dimgapore is allowed furlough for fifteen months under Section 7 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Frank Hunter Barrow, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is allowed fourteen days' leave in extension of the usual subsidiary leave granted to him under orders of the 9th ultimo.

The 4th October 1872.—Babu Grish Chunder Mitter, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, for three months on private affairs, under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Tara Prosad Chatterjee, B.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Junghypore, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may be relieved.

The 11th October 1872.—Babu Kalidas Palit, Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act, for six months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 16th July last.

The 8th October 1872.—Mr. Richard Adam Fisher, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Durrung, for six weeks, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Hurry Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jamoakandi in Moorshedabad, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code from the date on which he may be relieved.

Dr. David Byers Smith, Officiating Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, is allowed leave of absence from the 8th to the 21st instant, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 4th October 1872.—Mr. Thomas William Gribble officiated as Magistrate and Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs in the Second Grade from the 30th August to the 10th September 1872, both days inclusive.

The 5th October 1872.—Mr. Alexander John Fraser, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furrcepore, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 21st ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 3rd July last is cancelled.

Babu Sreenath Ghose, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 30th August last, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 14th idem is cancelled.

The 7th October 1872.—The leave granted to Captain William Hopkinson, Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebaugh, under orders of the 17th July last, is cancelled.

ERRATUM.

The 5th October 1872.—In the orders of the 29th July, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd August last, appointing certain members for the Road Cess Committee in Hazareebaugh,

For Head

Kazi Itafat Hosain. Kazi Itafat Hosain.
Babu Nem Narain Babu Nam Narain
Singh. Singh.

Mr. G. H. Thompson. Mr. Arnold H. Thompson.

J. WARE ENGAE,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, is republished for general information:—

No. 1165.—*Simla, the 27th September 1872.*—*Notification.—Forests.*—The services of Mr. W. C. Graham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, in British Burma, are dispensed with.

Consequent on the removal of Mr. Graham from the Forest Department, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements:—

Captain F. Bailey, B.A., Additional Deputy Conservator of Forests, to be Deputy Conservator, and to continue to be employed in the North-Western Provinces.

Captain C. W. Lozack, Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, in the Panjab, and at present officiating as Deputy Conservator of Forests in Bengal, to be Additional Deputy Conservator, *vice* Captain Bailey, and to continue to be employed in Bengal.

Mr. G. W. Strettell, Deputy Conservator, Third Grade, in the Central Provinces, now on leave, is posted to British Burma.

Mr. J. Adamson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Deputy Conservator in that Province until Mr. Strettell's return from leave.

Mr. J. McKee, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Third Grade, in Oudh, and officiating as Assistant Conservator, Third Grade, in the Central Provinces, to be an Assistant Conservator on the Forest Establishment, *vice* Captain Lozack, and to continue to be employed in the Central Provinces.

Mr. C. B. Fendall, Sub-Assistant Conservator in the Panjab, to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests, *vice* Mr. McKee, and to continue to be employed in the Panjab.

Mr. P. Gough, at present officiating as Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, and will continue to be employed in those Provinces.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is republished for general information:—

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 8132.—*Simla, the 26th September 1872.*—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following paragraph be added to Rule 1, section fifty-three of the Civil Pension Code:—

If an officer whose age is less than sixty years is required to retire under this Rule, the head of his office must certify under the head of "Any other remarks" on the third page of the officer's application for pension or gratuity that the officer is inefficient owing to age or infirmity.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 5th October 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is needed to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the sub-divisional cutcherries and lock up, the Munsif's cutcherry, post office, jail, dispensary, and post mortem examination house at the headquarters of the Nurrail sub-division, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two parcels of land, measuring 9 bhegahs 14 cottahs 10 chittacks and 8 bhegahs 16 cottahs 4 chittacks, more or less, respectively, are required in the village of Moheshkhola, bounded as follows:—

First Plot.—On the south by the Government Khass land and Kammini Soondari Dassya's land; on the west by a khali; on the north by a khali; on the east by the river Chitra.

Second Plot.—On the north by the lands of Dina Nath Bose, Chunder Coomar Bhadra, and Newaz Mahomed; on the west by Chunder Coomar Roy's and Newaz Mahomed's land; on the south by a khali; on the east by the river Chitra.

This Declaration is made, under Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 30th September 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the site of a Post Office in the village of Moharajgunge, Pergunnah Selimabad, Zillah Backergunge, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs and 4½ chittacks of standard measurement, viz. 13 cottahs in length and 8½ cottahs in breadth, bounded on the north by the house of Goluck Chandra Das Boiragi; on the south by the public road leading to Burrisaul; on the east by the house of Gobind Chunder Boiragi; and on the west by a tank called Bará Pookur, is required within the aforesaid village of Moharajgunge.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

The following Order received from the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is published for general information:—

No. 2560.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Simla, the 9th September 1872.

READ—

Endorsement of the Public Works Department, No. 897 E-G, dated the 17th July 1872, requesting a decision on the question referred by the Government of Bombay as to whether privilege leave can be granted under the rules to Lieutenant Awdry, R.E., from the 8th April to the 14th May 1872, being the interval between his giving over charge of the office of Executive Engineer at Kueracher and assuming charge of the office of Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras to which he has recently been appointed.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes that the real question is a general one, viz. can an officer leaving one department obtain, before joining a new department to which he may be appointed, privilege leave either in the old or new department. There is no rule against the grant of such leave, but if the new appointment is settled and sanctioned, though not made, both departments must concur in granting it. Once transferred, an officer cannot get leave from his old department retrospectively.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Public Works Department, and that the original paper received from that department be returned—copy being kept for record.

Also, to the other departments of the Government of India, the several Local Governments, the Comptroller General, the several Accountants-General and the Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge.

D. BARBOUR,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th September 1872.—A plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 78,100 for the improvement of the wharf for inland vessels by providing a pontoon, constructing a shed for the protection of cargo, and pitching a section of the river bank with bricks on edge, having been submitted by the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta with their Vice-Chairman's letter No. 807, dated the 26th July 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the execution of the work under Section 35, Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th September 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that at the next half-yearly departmental examination, to be held on the 2nd December next, of Assistants, Extra Assistants, and Deputy Magistrates in the Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts, and of Police Officers, Acts of Parliament relating to India will not form one of the subjects in law for either the First or the Second Standard.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 11921.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 26th September 1872.—First Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sreenath Mookerjee to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Burrisaid.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Okhoy Coomar Dey to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Berhampore.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nocomor Chunder Banerjee to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Bhagulpore.

The 2nd October 1872.—Mr. Richard Lea to be an Assistant Inspector of Laborers, under Section 78, Act II (B. C.) of 1870, within the limits of the Sudder Sub-division of Durrang.

The 3rd October 1872.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Satkhirah:—

Babu Amrita Lal Pal, M.A.

Mr. John Deverinne.

Babu Surbessur Mozoomdar, LL.B. to officiate as Additional Munsif of Jehannabad, in East Burdwan, from the re-opening of the Civil Courts after the Dusserah vacation, during the absence on leave of Babu Mutty Lal Sircar, or until further orders.

The 8th October 1872.—Mr. Walter Fell Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Raneegunge, is transferred to the Patna Division for six months.

Mr. Frederick Angelo Dawson is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Burdwan, and is posted to Raneegunge.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 4th October 1872.—Mr. Henry Augustus Coombs, District Superintendent of Police, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from the 25th ultimo, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from leave to Europe, to enable him to return to duty.

The 8th October 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bunko Behari Mitter of the Banneeah Endemic Dispensary in Burdwan, for two months, under Section 3, Supplement B of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he has taken the leave.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Taruck Nath Gangooly, Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Darjeeling Circle, for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 7th ultimo.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th October 1872.—Mr. Henry Augustus Coombs, of the Bengal Police, reported his return to Bombay on the 24th ultimo from leave to Europe.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th October 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the abolition of the Court of Small Causes at Bohor, in the District of Dacca, from the 1st November next, and invested, under Section 29, Act VI of 1871, the Munsif of Moonsheegunge with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the amount of Rs. 50. This jurisdiction will be exercised over the whole extent of the Moonsheegunge.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 1st October 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the cost of the Jessore Municipality, viz. for a site for digging a tank in the village of Shunkurpore, Pergunnah Esnapore, within the municipal limits of the town of Jessore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a parcel of land measuring 1 beegah 18 cottaks 1 chittack, more or less, is required.

The land is bounded as follows:—

North—By Aukhiluddin's land.

West—By Bhagar or Bypath.

South—By the house of Haran and Fyz Shokh.

East—By a kutchia village road.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 20th September 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a new Mahomedan Burial Ground in the village of Sulkeah, Pergunnah Pyekan, Zillah Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 biggahs 2 cottaks and 2 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by a piece of waste land belonging to Kadar Nath Sadookhan and the dwelling-house of Rambullub Manjee; on the west and south by Sitta Nath Bose's lane; and on the east by the dwelling-house and land of Bycunto Chowdry, is required within the aforesaid village of Sulkeah. The plan may be inspected in the Office of the Collector of Howrah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

Description of the Military Limits of the Berhampore Cantonment.

DESCRIPTION.	Forward bearings.	Distance in feet.
No. 11 pillar is fixed by the following bearings, viz.—		
On the spire of the Berhampore College	201° 30'	
" south-west angle of the roof of the European Infantry Hospital ..	231° 30'	
" north-west ditto ditto ditto ..	255° 30'	
No. 1 pillar is situated in the angle formed by the intersection of the river road with that running from the river along the southern edge of the Berhampore Bazaar towards the western flank of the Kudye Bazaar; its relations to No. 2 pillar are	95° 15'	1,156
No. 2 pillar is situated where the south-east angle of the Berhampore Bazaar meets the western flank of the Kudye Bazaar, and its relations to No. 3 pillar are	171° 00'	798
No. 3 pillar is situated about half way down, and about 40 yards to the eastward of the western flank of the Kudye Bazaar, and from it the boundary runs still southwards to pillar No. 1, which is on the south side of the road leading from the river through cantonments towards Moorshedabad	197° 00'	502
From No. 4 to No. 5 the boundary runs almost due east along the southern side of the Moorshedabad road	165° 00'	1,576
No. 5 is situated in the inner or western angle formed by the intersection of the Moorshedabad road, with a road running south parallel to the east side of the Barrack square and close to the eastern edge of a long tank called the Lall Diggee, and the boundary follows the whole of the western edge of the latter road till it crosses at right angles another road leading west and north-west to the Barrack Square and eastwards towards the southern edge of the old parade ground, and of the old sepoy lines	202° 00'	2,603
From No. 6, which is situated on the southern side of the latter road, and in the prolongation of that leading from No. 5, the boundary makes a very slight easterly deflection to No. 7, which is situated close to the south-west corner of a small bridge on a narrow road leading from the Gorah Bazaar to the Barrack square	190° 15'	758
From No. 7 the boundary runs west north-west to No. 8	280° 45'	1,107
No. 8 pillar is situated a little to the south-west of the Conjee-house (or Barrack cells) and opposite to the intersection of a road leading towards the river along the north of the Gorah Bazaar, with another road leading westwards into that Bazaar, and from it the course of the boundary towards No. 9 pillar is	288° 00'	1,440
No. 9 pillar is in the inner or northern angle formed by the intersection of the former of the roads above mentioned with the river road, and from it the boundary runs north-westerly across the river road to No. 10, which is on the crest of the bank of the river	302° 15'	46
From No. 10 the boundary follows the course of the river in a north north-easterly direction to No. 11, which is on the western side of the river road, opposite the intersection of the latter by the road running along the south of the Berhampore Bazaar towards the Kudye Bazaar.		
The bearing and distance from No. 10 to No. 11 pillars, taken direct from point to point, are	12° 00'	4,260
From No. 11 the boundary crosses the river road to No. 1	85° 30'	37

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 25th September 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the erection of a Police Outpost in the village of Luckisarie, Pergunnah Salemabad, Zillah Monghyr, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1 beegah of standard measurement, bounded on the north by an irrigation canal; south by dhau fields belonging to one Hoyat Ally; east by the Jummoe Road; and west by Heera Sing's fields, is required within the aforesaid village of Luckisarie.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th September 1872.—It is hereby notified

Chur Kunturrah,
Choukpurrah,
Gacharep,
Kuchuckdanga
Mubangpur,
Sookhulpore,
Kuchteah Kanon Dora,
Goprenathpore,
Noolbera,
Siddah Amaze,
Siddah,
Kuchteah,
Hatas Burreepore.

for general information that the thirteen villages named in the margin, which were formerly on the north bank of the River Ganges (Padma), and which have since through changes in the course of the river come to be on the south bank, will

be transferred in all departments from the jurisdiction of the Pubna district to that of the Sudder district, with effect from the 1st November next.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th September 1872.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the Notification dated the 17th June last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, transferring Thannahs Ghatal and Chunderkona from the civil, criminal, and revenue jurisdictions of Hooghly to the Sub-division of Gorbettah, in the Midnapore District, it is hereby further notified that Thannah Khanakool, which with the two thannahs above mentioned now forms the Munsif of Ghatal, shall be attached from the 1st November next, until further orders, to the jurisdiction of the Munsif of Amta, in the Hooghly District. Thannahs Ghatal and Chunderkona will, until further orders, form the jurisdiction of the Munsif of Ghatal, who will be subordinate to the Judge of Midnapore.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th September 1872.—Under the provisions of clause 2, Section 3, Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the ferry on the road between Farashdanga and Moorsshedabad, which has been cut away by the river, being declared a public ferry.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th September 1872.—With the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint all Civil Surgeons to be Members of the Cantonment Committees at the Sudder Stations of their respective Districts.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th September 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to abolish the Sub-division of Burhee, and to direct the transfer of the four thannahs which compose that Sub-division to the criminal and fiscal jurisdictions of the Sudder and the Puchamba Sub-divisions, respectively that is to say, Thannahs Burhee, Bagadar, and Kodarmah to the Sudder or Hazareebaugh Sub-division, and Thannah Gowan to the Puchamba Sub-division. The civil jurisdiction of the thannahs of the present Burhee Sub-division will remain unchanged, with this modification that the Civil Court will be held at Burhee instead of at Kurruckdeah. Babu Parbatty Kumar Mitter, Extra Assistant Commissioner (late Munsif) of Kurruckdeah, will be stationed at Burhee, and will perform civil work for the whole of the Puchamba Sub-division, including Thannah Gowan, and so much of the Sudder Sub-division as belonged to the Kurruckdeah Munsif. He is vested under Section 66A of the Criminal Procedure Code with power to take up original petitions, and to try petty police cases under Chapter XVI of the Code in Thannahs Burhee, Bagadar, and Kodarmah, and also with the powers of a Deputy Collector to try rent suits referred to him by the Deputy Commissioner. All important police cases arising within those thannahs, which are beyond his competency as a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, will be sent to Hazareebaugh for disposal.

This Notification will have effect from the 1st November next.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Resolutions are published for general information :—

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

EDUCATION.

Hazareebungh, the 30th September 1872.

Read—

Minute by His Honor dated the 19th September 1871, calling for opinions in regard to the means by which local officers and those of the Educational Department may be brought into *rappart*, with a view to the promotion of the interests of public education, and particularly to the re-arrangement of educational circles of inspection so as to correspond with divisions and districts of the civil administration.

Read—

Letter No. 2111, dated the 19th July 1871, to the Director of Public Instruction, on the subject of the want of interest exhibited by local officers in the improvement of the schools placed in charge of them.

Read—

Director of Public Instruction's No. 709, dated 14th February 1872, in reply to the above.

Read—

Replics to the above from Director of Public Instruction, No. 710, dated 15th February 1872.

Commissioner of Rajshahye,	No. 282, dated 22nd November 1871.
" of Orissa,	" 726, dated 26th December 1871.
" of Assam,	" 3, dated 3rd January 1872.
" of Chittagong,	" 465, dated 16th " "
" of Bhargulpore,	" 405, dated 10th " "
" of Chota Nagpore,	" 185, dated 15th February "
" of Burdwan,	" 6, dated 2nd March " "
" of Dacca,	" 729, dated 14th " "
" of Patna,	" 91, dated 15th " "
" of Cooch Behar,	" 751, dated 17th April " "
" of Presidency Division,	No. 41E, dated 19th April 1872.

Read—

Letter No. 3769, dated 18th December 1871, to the Director of Public Instruction, in regard to the appointment of school masters by local committees.

1. The Director of Public Instruction was requested, in the minute of 19th September, to submit a scheme by which one or two Commissioners' divisions, and no more, might be placed under one Inspector of Schools, and the circles of Deputy Inspectors might be made to correspond exactly with civil districts and sub-divisions. The Director and Commissioners of divisions were at the same time asked to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor their views as to the best mode by which the local educational officers might be brought into closer connection with the officers of the general administration, and might receive their support and assistance to the utmost extent possible.

2. With reference to the first point, the Director of Public Instruction has submitted a scheme for the re-arrangement of the Inspectors' circles, which would entail an increase of inspecting agency by the appointment of a separate Inspector for Orissa. The proposal cannot be entertained; and taking into consideration the possibility of changes being made in the composition of the various divisions, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that Orissa may be united with the Burdwan division in one circle of inspection, for the present at least. Similarly, the arrangement by which the Chota Nagpore division is, as a special arrangement, placed under the Inspector of the Presidency circle, may be continued for the present.

3. His Honor has therefore been pleased to make the following re-arrangement of the educational circles :—

Educational circle.	Administrative division.	Inspector.	Head-quarter.
Western circle to coincide with	Burdwan and Orissa	Mr. H. L. Martin	Moosully.
Presidency circle ditto	Presidency and Chota Nagpore	" Woodrow	Calcutta.
Rajshahye circle ditto	Rajshahye	Babu Bhoades Mookerjee	Berhampore.
East Bengal circle ditto	Dacca and Chittagong	Mr. C. B. Clarke	Dacca.
Behar circle ditto	Patna and Bhargulpore	Dr. Follen	Patna.
Assam circle ditto	Assam and Cooch Behar	Mr. G. Ballott	Gowhatty.

As a special arrangement, the Khasiah Hills will remain under Mr. Clarke, the Inspector of the eastern circle, for the present.

4. One Deputy Inspector is to be attached to each district, except the districts of Assam, including Goalparah and the Garo and Khasiah Hills, where the existing arrangement will be allowed to continue for the present. Special arrangements will also be made for the Southal Pergunnahs (where sub-divisions have hitherto been called districts, and Mission schools predominate), for the Chittagong Hill Tracts, for Singbloom, and for any other wild and peculiarly situated districts. When it is found necessary to attach more than one Deputy Inspector to any district, one is to be the principal Deputy Inspector for the whole district, with head-quarters at the sudder station, and the others are to be subordinate. The subordinate Deputy Inspectors will be posted to sub-divisions, when this can be done conveniently. But it will probably be convenient to substitute for some of the present Deputy Inspectors a class of Sub-Deputy Inspectors, such as now exist in Belur, men on Rs. 30 or 40 per mensem, to circulate among and inspect the patshalas.

The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to submit, with the least possible delay, a statement showing where he would propose to post each Deputy Inspector with reference to the orders contained above.

5. The great object of the Government now is to extend primary education among the masses of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that under arrangements now in progress, if the Municipal Bill becomes law, many villages will establish primary schools aided by Government funds; and he is prepared to take advantage of the present favorable state of the Bengal finances to make a considerable additional allotment for that purpose, in addition to the new grant provided for in the budget of the present year. It seems to His Honor that this scheme can only be carried out by the influence and aid of the district authorities, and that this the most important branch of education must of necessity be placed under their superintendence.

Moreover, under the altered conditions in regard to grants-in-aid for middle and higher schools, since such grants must be limited to a fixed total in each district, and are to be given with reference to many local considerations in each case, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the district authorities should have a large voice in the matter, and that they should be assisted by district committees composed of the most qualified persons of various classes, and representing various interests. After a careful consideration, then, of all the opinions given by both administrative and educational officers on the second point raised in the minute of the 19th September, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided upon localising the educational control and establishing district school committees constituted in the following manner.

6. The Deputy Inspectors of each district will be placed under the authority of the Magistrate and Collector. In each district the present local committee will form the nucleus of a district school committee, and the Commissioner of the division will be invited to submit names of suitable residents in all parts of the district to add to it. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that in many districts judicial officers have given very valuable help on school committees, and he hopes they will continue to serve on the committees now to be appointed. The Commissioner will exercise a general supervision and control over the committees, and, if present, will preside at the meetings of the committee. The Magistrate and Collector will be Vice-President, and take the chair when the Commissioner is not present. He will be authorized to delegate this duty to any other member acceptable to the committee generally when he is not present himself. The Inspector of the circle will be *ex-officio* a member of all committees. The Vice-President will be the active head of the committee, and will carry on the duties through the Deputy Inspectors and the secretary, subject to the resolutions of the committee. The head master of the Government school or other educational officer selected will be secretary to the committee. A clerk, if necessary, may be allowed. The Deputy or Sub-Deputy Inspectors of sub-divisions will be placed under the sub-divisional officers. Hereafter a sub-divisional educational sub-committee may be constituted to manage educational affairs in any sub-division where there are many schools of a superior class. Such sub-committee will be subordinate to the district committee, and will be presided over by the sub-divisional officer.

7. All ordinary Government schools will be under the management and supervision of the committee. The Government will allot a certain sum for grants-in-aid to each district, distinguishing the allotment for middle and higher education and that for primary education. Grants for aided schools of the former class will be made on the recommendation of the committee, the opinion of the Inspector being required in each case; while the sums devoted to primary education will be allotted by the Magistrate and Collector with the advice of the committee. It is to be understood, however, in regard to the higher and middle schools classed as *aided*, that the district committees, having assigned the grants, will not have authority to interfere with the local committees or other managers of these schools. The inspecting officer will, as now, see that the conditions of the grants are complied with, but subject to these conditions: it is the wish of the Government to leave the local management of aided schools as unfettered as possible. All questions of making new grants-in-aid and of renewing or revising old grants will be considered by the district committees on the report of the Inspector.

8. All school accounts and returns will in the first instance be sent by the local manager or the school-master to the Deputy Inspector, who, acting under the orders of the Magistrate, will pass them on with such remarks as may be called for. In the case of *patshalas* and other primary schools, the Deputy Inspector, under the orders of the Magistrate, will check and pass the accounts. Quarterly abstract statements of the accounts of primary schools will be forwarded to the Inspector in such form as may be prescribed. The accounts and returns for all Government or aided, higher, normal, and middle class schools will be sent on by the Deputy Inspector to the Circle Inspector for check and audit, and for these schools the Circle Inspector will, as heretofore, be responsible that the accounts are regular, and that the rules entitling the schools to the moneys drawn have been complied with. In cases where Municipal Commissioners contribute to any school in their town a sum equal to or larger than the Government grant, and are willing to take charge of such school, the entire supervision of such school and its accounts may be made over to the Commissioners, who will enjoy the quarterly grant payable for the school on condition of its being kept efficient and of its being open to inspection. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to draw up a scheme whereby quarterly accounts, payments, and returns, may be substituted for monthly accounts in the case of all aided and primary schools and of net grants to *zillah* schools. To prevent hardship to school-masters, the payment of their salaries might be made, subject to certain safeguards, monthly, if the local committee think it desirable to do so.

9. In all districts of the Bengal province where aided schools of the higher and middle classes abound, the inspection and control of any or all such schools may, with the Commissioner's consent, be left in the hands of the Circle Inspector as at present. In the districts where this arrangement is adopted, the Inspector will receive accounts and returns from these schools direct, and will exercise his present powers in regard to them. All such arrangements are to be reported for the approval of Government. The training or normal schools will be under the Magistrate, acting with the advice of the committee. Separate orders will be passed in each case as to whether collegiate schools, high schools, and second grade colleges are to be under the supervision of the committee or under the educational authorities direct. All colleges educating up to the B. A. standard will be independent of the district committees, except that their remarks and recommendations will always receive the attention of Government.

10. The Inspector, under the general control of the Director, will nominate for all appointments to masterships in Government schools on salaries of Rs. 50 a month and less than Rs. 200. The nomination will be subject to the approval of the committee, who will appoint if they approve it. Should the Inspector be unable to make any nomination satisfactory to the committee, the matter will be referred to Government through the Director. The Magistrate will appoint to masterships in Government training and primary schools on salaries of less than Rs. 50 a month, notifying such appointments to the district committee; the district committee will appoint to masterships on salaries under Rs. 50 a month in all other Government schools; the Inspector will, in case of reference from the Magistrate or committee, advise them in making such nomination, and

will in all cases test the fitness of the masters. For all appointments of Rs. 200 and upwards, recommendations are to be submitted to Government, by whom the appointments will be made and gazetted. The Director will recommend fit persons after obtaining the opinions of the committee regarding the person or persons proposed.

11. The Deputy Inspector will submit his inspection reports to the Vice-President of the committee. The Vice-President will forward them without delay to the Inspector with any remark he may wish to add.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes that in the Education Department the Inspector should occupy towards the local authorities much the same position that Government Inspectors of Education, Police, and other departments occupy in England. He will be the agent of the Government, to whom the Government will look to see that the local authorities fulfil the conditions on which grants are made to them; that the school-masters are efficient; that schools are well managed; that pupils are well taught; that the accounts are reliable and correct; that instruction is conducted in accordance with the general rules laid down; and that scholarships and rewards are fairly given. Separate instructions will be given regarding scholarships on receipt of reply to a reference which has been made to the Director.

13. The Deputy Inspectors will be personally responsible for the correctness and completeness of the inspection reports and accounts submitted by them, and will, in respect of these latter duties, while acting under the Magistrate's orders, be still strictly supervised by the Inspector. They will also be subject to the Inspector's instructions in regard to such schools as the Commissioner may have placed under direct departmental control, and will ordinarily accompany them on their tours and at all times render them every information and assistance.

14. The Inspector will render the Commissioner every advice and information in educational matters, and will comply with his wishes in regard to the time and manner of performing his duties as much as possible, but he will be, as above explained, an independent officer. It will be his duty to audit and pass, subject to the exceptions made in paragraph 8 of this resolution, all accounts as he now does. He will take every opportunity to test and ascertain the qualifications and conduct of the masters, whether nominated by the Education Department or by the committee; and all masters nominated by the committee will be specially reported on by him the first time he visits the school.

15. The Inspector will record his own observations as he visits each school. He will bring to the notice of the local committees matters within their cognizance; he will refer more important matters to the Commissioner, and he will report to the Government, through the Director, very important matters, and all matters in which, in his opinion, the committee fail to comply with rules and conditions fairly brought to their notice. Once a year he will report on the whole educational management within his circle.

16. The forms of returns and tables will be prescribed by the Director under the instructions of Government, so that the Commissioner and Inspector may have the same set of returns for their annual reports. It will be desirable that the Commissioner and Inspector should make their annual reports in communication with one another, so that their different views of the same subjects may be compared, and, if possible, reconciled; or if not, the difference of view should be clearly stated. It will probably be best that the committees should submit their annual returns and report to the Commissioner, sending a duplicate to the Inspector, and that the Inspector's reports should be submitted to Government through the Commissioner and the Director, with the Commissioner's remarks and the Director's summary and review.

17. The effect of these changes will be to make it less possible for the Director to exercise a direct control over local operations, that having been transferred to the civil officers. The Director will have certain powers, to be more minutely detailed in separate orders, but will be brought into closer relations with Government as the medium of communication between the local and inspecting authorities and the Government, the adviser of the Government in educational matters, the condenser and compiler of statistical information, and the organ of the views of Government. In this respect the change in his position will be similar to that lately made in regard to the Inspector-General

of Police. He will communicate directly with the Secretary to Government in the General Department without formal official correspondence, and accommodation will be found for him and his establishment in the office of the Bengal Secretariat, of which his office will be in fact a branch.

18. More particular instructions regarding the management of primary schools are contained in a separate resolution of to-day's date, whereby a grant of four lakhs of rupees is made for extending patshalas or primary schools.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Hazareebaugh, the 30th September 1872.

THE management of the provincial finances during the past year has resulted in a considerable saving, and it is hoped that there will be a saving in the present year also. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to take the opportunity to make a real and substantial attempt to establish a good system of primary education of the simplest character in these great provinces.

A resolution of this date places under local officers the grants for education, and especially for primary education. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes at once to put at the disposal of the Magistrates of districts the means of assisting and promoting indigenous education of this primary character. He is accordingly pleased to assign to the various divisions and districts, according to the distribution list hereto annexed, sums to the amount of Rs. 4,00,000, to be used in developing primary education in addition to the other grants already made for the same purpose, and to be spent between this time and the end of the financial year 1873-74. The money is assigned to districts in the proportions in which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it might best be given, but he will be happy to consider any proposal of Commissioners for a more advantageous distribution. The assignment has been made with reference to the population and the amount of Government money already spent on vernacular education in each district.

2. A statement annexed shows the number of schools now existing in each district, also the schools recently sanctioned by orders of 31st July and the approximate number which it is now hoped to establish.

3. It may be hoped that the grants already in the budget for 1872-73 will be repeated in 1873-74, while the grant now made is to be brought into operation gradually, and spread over the remainder of the present year and the whole of 1873-74. Of this grant sums not exceeding on the whole one lakh may be spent in the present financial year if it is possible to establish the schools in time. Three lakhs are taken as the annual expenditure for 1873-74, the calculation being that at an average of Rs. 40 to 50 per school, that sum will suffice to establish 6,000 to 7,000 schools.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that economies and savings now effected will place the provincial finances of Bengal in a position to bear such burdens for some time to come. He also hopes that by the end of 1873-74 the new municipal system will be so far established that a considerable portion of the burden now assumed by Government may be taken over by the Municipalities of considerable and prosperous villages, and that Town Municipalities will be able to support or render self-supporting some of the schools of a higher class which now absorb a large share of the educational grant. In this way Government money, in addition to that already saved, will be made available for poorer and more backward places.

The establishment of local road funds may be expected to set free some of the money hitherto devoted to material improvement; and however desirable buildings and other public works may be, the improvement of the humbler classes of the people by making them intelligent human beings is an object to which even some material improvements may, if it is absolutely necessary, be postponed. The Lieutenant-Governor has in some sort pledged himself not to attempt fresh taxation if he can help it for

some time to come. But his hope is that if, by a careful use of the money now in hand, by continual economy of administration, and by such re-adjustments as are possible, he can secure the maintenance for some years of the schools now to be established, the means of farther continuing them will, by the blessing of Providence, be some how or other forthcoming in the hands of those who may succeed him. He feels himself justified then in attempting a beginning of a work of which even a successful beginning would be a great achievement.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor's wish is that the money now granted should be used to encourage and develop in rural villages proper indigenous education, that is, reading, writing, arithmetic, in the real indigenous language and character of each province. He would not, as a rule, think it necessary to employ highly-trained masters on considerable salaries. He would rather give money as a grant-in-aid to men of the purely indigenous school-master class, provided each keeps up in a place where it is required, and among a population of cultivators and laborers, a school efficient according to native standards, and submits it to inspection and examination. Perhaps for such purposes an allowance of Rs. 2 or 3 per mensem will in many cases suffice, more especially in places where the village or landlord or other party interested is willing to make up the remainder of the ordinary Rs. 5 patshala grant. Recently the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned four Rs. 2½ patshala grants in Tipperah on the application of a zemindar, who has agreed to give the other Rs. 2½ for each school himself. It is hoped that in all wards' estates the Court of Wards will be able to double any share of the present grant that may be allotted for schools in these estates. Where no such aid is available, and where the people are poor and backward, a larger Government grant may be given; but no grant to a village school is to exceed Rs. 5 per mensem. With such a basis, and some receipts from fees or gratuities, a village school will be established. Those places should be selected where the need is greatest, and where the people are ready to help themselves to some extent; places already provided for being left to themselves for the present, or only assisted in a moderate degree on condition of inspection and improved methods. In places where, though immediate assistance is not available, a municipal organization may be shortly expected, the maximum of Rs. 5 per mensem may be given, provided the leading men promise as far as they can to contribute a share when a Municipality is constituted. But of all things must be avoided a grant which may be used to turn out clerks and attorneys; education of that kind is separately provided for.

6. The only languages to be taught in patshalas should be Bengalee, Hindee, Assamese, and Ooryah, in their respective provinces, and the aboriginal languages in some of the districts where there is a large aboriginal population using their own languages, as the Koles of Chota Nagpore, the Sonthals of the Sonthal Pergumals, the Khassials of the Khassiah Hills, the Khamtees, Cacharees, and others in Assam, and the Lepchas of Darjeeling. The Bengalee, Ooryah, and Assamese characters are well defined. Most of the aboriginals having no character of their own, have been, and with advantage may still be, instructed in the Roman character. * As respects Hindee, the written or Kaithae character only differs from the Nagree as the English written character differs from the printed character; and though the prejudices of the people are no doubt much in favor of the written character which they use, still seeing how simple and easily learned is the Nagree character to those who know the Kaithae, and considering that all the printed books are in the Nagree character, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the school-masters should be required to learn and that the boys should be taught the latter character, as well as practised assiduously in the written character. In fact, arithmetic and writing are the main subjects in which the people desire instruction, and many books will not be used; those that are used will be of the simplest and cheapest description.

7. Where Mahomedans preponderate in the population, the Lieutenant-Governor will not object to the grant to their *maktabs* of aid similar to that given to the patshalas or common village schools, provided a useful primary education is really given. But the impression the Lieutenant-Governor has derived from all he has seen of many indigenous patshalas in such districts is that the lower classes of the Mahomedans resort much more freely to the schools

mon vernacular schools than their higher classes do to the English schools; and he considers that it is better for all parties that they should continue to do so. It is only necessary to take care that in Mahomedan districts (and a large proportion of Bengal districts are more Mahomedan than Hindoo) a fair share of the school-masters' places in the common schools is given to Mahomedans, so that people of that persuasion may have no ground for feeling themselves at a disadvantage. The provision of higher education for Mahomedans has separately engaged the attention of Government, and these remarks do not touch that subject."

8. Newly appointed teachers of village schools, whether gurus or Mahomedans, should be attached for some months to training classes at the district or sub-divisional head-quarters, either before they set up their schools or at the next rice-sowing season, or at such convenient opportunities as may offer themselves. Village school-masters when under instruction at training classes will be allowed to draw the Government grant just as if they were present with their school. It will be in the discretion of the Magistrate to decide which of the newly appointed masters should attend training classes at once, and which should come into the training classes at some future time; ordinarily, he would test the capacity of each candidate for a school-mastership through the Deputy Inspector. Any portion of the present grant which cannot be properly spent on patshalas may, with the sanction of the Magistrate and the district committee, be expended on the establishment of one or more training classes for village teachers at the zillah school; in some very large districts it may be necessary also to open training schools at the head-quarters of one or more sub-divisions. Where normal schools already exist, they will be utilized for instruction of the new training classes. Eventually funds will be provided for these training classes by savings from and re-organization of the present normal schools, many or most of which have been turned aside from their proper object of providing teachers for the lowest grade of primary schools.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is fully aware that to people who see only the expensive Government and aided schools in Bengal towns, or to those who know the Government village schools of some other parts of India, it may seem a sanguine view to hope that any system of rural education can be successfully based upon Government monthly grants of only Rs. 5, 4, and 3 per mensem to each school. He is aware that in Western and Central India the Government wages of village school-masters range from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25 a month, while in Northern India there are, it is believed, few village school-masters who draw less than Rs. 8 a month from Government. But Mr. Campbell believes that in most districts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, though unhappily too rare in so great populations, there are still scores, if not hundreds, of petty village school-masters, who keep village schools of 15 to 30 boys and girls, and who maintain themselves and their families from the fees in money or in kind which the parents may be able to afford. If a boy's father is well to do, he gives the guru two, three, or four annas a month; if he is poor, he gives one anna or a couple seers of rice a month. Boys of very poor parents or orphans are often taught by the guru without any fee. This is the kind of educational agency Government finds ready to its hand in Bengal villages; these are the schools which ordinary villagers are accustomed to, and for which they have a regard. One of these gurus would certainly find his position immensely improved by a Government or municipal grant of Rs. 30, 40, or 50 a year.

10. In illustration of the kind of schools which are wanted, of the class of teachers who should be engaged, and of the subjects which should be taught under the patshala system, copies of a report from Mr. C. B. Clarke upon primary education in Mynensing, also extracts from reports by Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, Colonel E. T. Dalton, c.s.i., and Mr. H. C. Sutherland, on educational matters, are hereto appended. It is quite clear that if rural schools are to be popular among ordinary villagers, the teachers must be of the old gurmohasoy class, or must come from the same social and intellectual stratum. The lads or men, who stay two years at our normal schools and receive Rs. 4, 5, and even 10 for being taught, will rarely, if ever, accept a patshala teachership in which they must sit down for life with a salary of Rs. 5 plus fees, equal to about Rs. 8 or ■ a month in all. What is wanted is to teach ordinary village boys enough to enable

them to take care of their own interests in their own station of life, as petty shop-keepers, small landholders, ryots, handicraftsmen, weavers, village head-men, boatmen, fishermen, and what not. It is beyond all things desirable not to impart at village schools that kind of teaching which, in a transition state of society, might induce boys to think themselves above manual labor or ordinary village work. To the really able boys at patshalas opportunities for advancement will be offered by a chain of scholarships, the gainers of which can pass through the several grades of schools up to a University degree. One valuable means of providing that the ordinary patshala course of study shall be confined to reading and writing the vernacular, to simple and mental arithmetic, and to a knowledge of mensuration, and the native system of land survey, will be a regulation that proficiency in these subjects only will be required from candidates for patshala scholarships.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor by no means wishes to fetter the Magistrates or committees in their arrangements for the prompt and proper administration of the educational grants now made. Indeed, the only restriction he would insist upon is, that not more than Rs. 5 per mensem of public money should be given to any one school; that the vernacular only is taught in any school receiving a patshala grant; that every patshala is open to inspection and sends in such simple quarterly statements as may be required; and that any grant is liable to suspension or withdrawal if the school is not properly kept up.

It has been suggested to the Lieutenant-Governor that a Magistrate or committee of a large district, who desired to give prompt effect to the present orders, would proceed somewhat as follows:—

An average district, containing two or three sub-divisions besides the head-quarter division, 2,400 villages, and one and a half to two millions of population, might, perhaps, already contain 50 Government patshalas, 300 indigenous patshalas, and might under the present orders have obtained a grant of Rs. 9,000, equal to 200 patshala grants of Rs. 45 a year. The Magistrate would, perhaps, set aside Rs. 3,000 to be expended on Rs. 30 per annum grants to patshalas in Municipalities, on wards' estates, or on the estates of liberal zemindars; these 30-rupee grants would be distributed to village municipal committees or individuals who promised to contribute another Rs. 30 and to take charge of the patshala. Possibly some 30 or 35 of the 30-rupee grants would thus be distributed to municipal patshalas; there would remain 65 or 70 grants of Rs. 30 to be distributed to villages, on wards' estates, and on zemindarces where the zemindar was ready to contribute. In behalf of the wards' estates the Magistrate himself would be able to guarantee during the duration of the trust a certain number of 30-rupee contributions. The larger and more liberal zemindars, whether resident or non-resident, would be invited by the Magistrate or through the sub-divisional officer to contribute as many 30-rupee grants as they could afford, or as the villages on their estates might require. A zemindar so contributing would be allowed to nominate the guru and to manage the schools, subject to the general rules under which patshala grants are made. There would remain Rs. 6,000 a year for expenditure on patshala grants to ordinary village schools. The Magistrate would refer to the thannah register compiled in the census office, and ascertain which villages of 100 houses and upwards contain indigenous patshalas and which do not. He would either through, or after consulting, the sub-divisional officer, decide to give perhaps 60 patshala grants of Rs. 4 and 3 a month to existing indigenous patshalas, provided the gurus would accept the Government rules, and would agree, if called upon, to come into the sudder and study for six months at a normal class for gurus. In selecting existing patshalas for grants the Magistrate and the sub-divisional officer would be guided by various considerations; they would give some grants to old-established patshalas which were specially large and successful; they would give some grants to patshalas which were situate in large villages, but had heretofore been badly off owing to the poverty of the inhabitants; they would give some grants to newly planted patshalas of which the gurus were especially efficient and active. There would remain about Rs. 4,500 available for the establishment of new patshalas in places where none at present exist. The Magistrate and the sub-divisional officer, when selecting places for the establishment of fresh schools, would ordinarily be guided by the thannah registers at the census, and would select for

new patshalas the largest villages unoccupied by any school. No patshala grant would be given to any village which would not provide a house or hut of the ordinary kind used in the village for the reception of the school. When the villages were selected, the next question would be to find teachers. If possible, the Magistrate or sub-divisional officer would choose men of the ordinary gurumohasoy class or of the meeahjee class; and a new school-master should always be, if possible, a resident of the village or its neighbourhood. There will generally be found in Hindu neighbourhoods school-masters' sons or brothers or lads from some putwaree's family or from a petty dealer's (moodjee's) shop, or from some zemindaree cutcherry, who possesses enough knowledge to teach a patshala, and who will be content to sit down as a village school-master. If lads of sufficient age from neighbouring vernacular or aided schools will undertake the duty, the Magistrate might appoint some of them to patshalas in the neighbourhood of their houses.

It would be a condition of appointment of a new village school-master, and of any grant to the master of an existing school, that he should, if called upon, attend the normal class for a time, leaving a substitute in charge of the school. Until the arrangements to be made under this resolution are fairly complete, and until the bulk of the new schools are established, the Magistrate would ordinarily not insist on existing patshala teachers coming into the district head-quarters to attend the normal class. But when the schools are fairly started and regular inspection has begun, the Magistrate would, on the report of the Deputy or Sub-Deputy Inspector, call upon the least efficient village school-masters to attend the normal class. It would probably be useless to summon the very old gurumohasoy or meeahjees to the normal classes; old men of that stamp have done much good in their time; they are popular with the villagers, and they manage their schools fairly well; if new acquirements or modes of teaching are required, they will come with the next generation of village school-masters. But it will probably be desirable to bring into the normal classes the younger and the newly appointed village school-masters; if possible, newly appointed masters who have never taught village schools before, would be brought into the normal classes at the sudder before they establish their schools; and would be instructed for a few months. For the present it will be necessary to perfect village school-masters in reading and writing the printed character, of which (in Behar at any rate) they are often ignorant; to instruct them in the best modes of teaching simple and mental arithmetic; to improve their knowledge and power of teaching mensuration after the native fashion, bazar accounts, and zemindaree accounts, and to enable them to understand and teach the very simple text-books on these latter subjects.

12. Since, however, as already said, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to abstain from giving minute instructions, he has caused an example of what steps might be taken to be entered in these orders, rather by way of suggestion than by way of precept. He rather wishes the local officers to whom the experiment is entrusted to work it out in their own way. He wishes that they should ascertain what indigenous means of education in reading, writing, and arithmetic exist; that they should enlist the people and their leading men as much as possible in favor of simple education, and that they should develop it by small grants according to the circumstances of each case under the system above proposed.

13. It is a question whether it may be best to set up experimental schools all over a district, or to try to make model educated tracts of limited areas. Pending the establishment of Municipalities, it will probably be best to establish a moderate number of schools here and there as examples all over the district, and to select a limited tract for a more full experiment. If a good sub-divisional or other officer can be found qualified and willing to undertake the experiment and to give real attention to it, it might be well to entrust to him the model tract.

14. Efforts should be made to enlist in this undertaking men of local influence and merit. In some parts of the country underpaid putwarees may be found who would for a small additional remuneration undertake the office of teacher. Regard should also be had to the considerations and conditions contained in the letter No. 2671, dated 31st July 1872, regarding the last grant

made for primary education. We should keep in view as much as possible the design to establish the school-master as part of the constitution of considerable villages, and to make him a functionary of importance and necessity when rural Municipalities are established.

15. For the present the distribution of these funds is to be made by the District Magistrates and sub-divisional officers, acting with the advice of, but not controlled by, the district educational committees. When the system is a little developed and local committees of men of the classes interested in primary instruction can be established, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to employ committees more freely in promoting primary education. The educational establishment will be at the disposal of Magistrates for the necessary enquiries, and any reasonable proposals to further the object in view will be entertained, especially any arrangement for providing a more numerous class of Sub-Inspectors for patshalas instead of the highly paid Deputy Inspectors maintained in perhaps unnecessary number for the higher classes of schools. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the experienced Inspectors who will now reside at the head-quarters of the principal divisions will give much advice and assistance, and as soon as the district educational committees are formed they should be consulted. It is hoped that by the end of the year 1872-73 the local officers will be in a condition to report the first-fruits of these orders.

16. When the system develops, when the rural Municipalities undertake schools with Government assistance, when the demand for and means of education increase, more money may be available, and we may attempt more schools. The object of the present grant is to make a beginning of mass education in the country, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to be assured that the money is well spent. He would rather have an assurance of this kind and a demand for more money than be told that it has not been possible effectively to spend what is now given.

APPENDIX A.

Showing the grants now made for primary education to each District.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	GRANT NOW MADE			
		For 1872-73.	For 1873-74.	Total.	
BENGAL.	Western Districts.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	2,600	7,800	10,400
		Bancoorah ...	1,000	3,000	4,000
		Boorhoom ...	1,200	3,600	4,800
		Midnapore ...	3,800	11,400	15,200
		Hooghly with Howrah ...	2,200	6,600	8,800
	Central Districts.				
	Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	3,000	9,000	12,000
		Nuddea ...	2,400	7,200	9,600
		Jessore ...	1,500	4,500	6,000
	Rajshahye ...	Mourshedabad ...	2,300	7,000	9,300
		Dinagopore ...	2,250	6,750	9,000
		Maldah ...	1,100	3,300	4,400
		Rajshahye ...	1,800	5,400	7,200
		Rangpore ...	2,450	7,350	9,800
		Rograh ...	1,000	3,000	4,000
		Pubna ...	1,800	5,400	7,200
	Central Districts.				
	Cooch Behar ...	Darjeeling ...	400	1,200	1,600
		Julpigoreo ...	800	2,400	3,200
	Eastern Districts.				
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,800	8,400	11,200
		Farruckpore ...	1,700	5,100	6,800
		Backergunge ...	3,400	10,200	13,600
		Mymensing ...	3,200	9,600	12,800
		Sylhet ...	2,800	8,400	11,200
		Cachar ...	1,000	3,000	4,000
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	2,000	6,000	8,000
		Noakhally ...	1,400	4,200	5,600
		Tipporah ...	2,600	7,800	10,400
BEHAR.	Patna ...	Patna ...	2,400	7,200	9,600
		Gya ...	3,000	9,000	12,000
		Shahabad ...	2,800	8,400	11,200
		Tirhoot ...	6,000	18,000	24,000
		Saran ...	8,000	24,000	32,000
		Chumpanan ...	2,200	6,600	8,800
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	2,700	8,100	10,800
		Bhagulpore ...	2,700	8,100	10,800
		Purneah ...	2,200	6,600	8,800
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	2,000	6,000	8,000
ORISSA.	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	3,000	9,000	12,000
		Pooree ...	1,500	4,500	6,000
		Balasore ...	1,500	4,500	6,000
CHOTA NAGPORE.	South-West Frontier Agency.				
	Hazareebaugh ...	Hazareebaugh ...	1,800	5,400	7,200
		Lohrdingga ...	2,800	8,400	11,200
		Singbhum ...	800	2,400	3,200
		Maunbhum ...	1,900	5,700	7,600
	Gowalparah ...	Gowalparah ...	800	2,400	3,200
		Kamroop ...	900	2,700	3,600
		Durrang ...	450	1,350	1,750
		Nowgong ...	600	1,800	2,400
		Soesaugor ...	600	1,800	2,400
		Luokimpore ...	650	1,950	2,550
Khasi Hills ...	Khasi Hills ...	800	2,400	3,200	
	Total grants for all Bengal ...		1,00,000	3,00,000	4,00,000
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.					

APPENDIX B.

Showing the existing Schools and the number it is hoped to establish in each district.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Total population.	Total number of <i>all</i> schools as shown by the census or other latest information.	Total number of Government and aided primary vernacular schools.	Number of schools recently granted by order of 31st July 1871.	Approximate number of schools it is hoped will be established under present orders.
BENGAL.	<i>Western Districts.</i>					
	Burdwan	Burdwan	2,037,508	814	241	175
		Bancoorah	526,772	442	65	68
		Deerghoom	186,920	573	30	60
		Midnapore	2,522,172	1,043	214	330
		Houghly with Howrah	1,491,621	1,488	77	150
	<i>Central Districts.</i>					
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	2,210,017	1,276	157	206
		Nuddea	1,806,102	570	181	160
		Jessore	2,075,197	650	322	120
	Rajshahye	Maorshedabad	1,355,549	211	75	150
		Dinapore	1,501,321	188	217	150
		Maldah	676,126	177	6	70
		Rajshahye	1,810,727	215	135	130
		Rangpore	2,150,179	276	197	160
		Bogra	683,167	160	10	65
		Pubna	1,218,279	151	13	120
	<i>Central Districts.</i>					
	Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	95,224	21	33	25
		Jalpigora	418,048	41	19	50
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>					
	Dacca	Dacca	1,853,116	421	28	190
		Farrakpore	1,012,589	163	17	120
		Baekergunge	2,378,878	512	8	240
		Mymensing	2,319,408	not given	21	215
		Sylhet	1,722,421	81	1	190
		Cachar	204,988	15	4	60
	Chittagong	Chittagong	1,127,102	860	5	130
		Noakhully	713,623	627	4	90
		Tippurah	5,501,030	192	6	175
BEHAR.	Patna	Patna	1,559,638	552	4	163
		Gya	1,941,151	112	12	200
		Shahabad	1,726,861	137	8	190
		Tirhoot	4,380,250	637	14	400
		Saran	2,083,111	365	.....	200
		Champaran	1,439,992	106	13	150
	Bhagnapore	Monghyr	1,812,086	453	7	160
		Bhagnapore	1,826,091	312	1	160
		Purneah	1,711,725	183	1	150
		Southal Pergunnahs	1,018,000	62	32	130
ORISSA.	Orissa	Cuttack	1,440,781	1,075	18	200
		Pooree	700,074	1,282	18	100
		Balaore	770,232	1,107	25	100
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazareebaugh	763,000	46	3	120
		Lohardugga	1,232,000	16	13	180
		Singbhoom	175,023	41	8	40
		Maulaboom	1,040,000	120	11	130
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.	Assam	Gowalparah	411,761	27	12	50
		Kamroop	531,681	45	45	80
		Dibrung	236,531	21	21	30
		Nivongong	256,390	23	23	20
		Seohungor	286,807	21	20	20
		Luckimpore	120,742	21	.....	20
		Khasi Hills	141,838	48	.....	50
	Total approximate number for all Bengal		.....	10,800	2,388	627

N.B.—The census figures showing the schools are not yet available for some districts; for others the census figures are below the truth. Column 3 of this statement has therefore been filled up from the latest information available.

APPENDIX C.

No. 1272, dated River Dhullesurey, the 4th August 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I expect to reach Dacca in a few hours after a month's tour of inspection in Mymensingh. I beg leave to submit a report on the state of primary education in that district.

2. In the aided and Government schools there is little patshala instruction given, *i.e.*, the boys commence by reading not by writing; and in arithmetic they learn the rules in the order in English text books and do not practise bazaar or zemindari account keeping or mental arithmetic. The elementary education offered is primary but introducing to the vernacular scholarship course, and as from the very first it demands the purchase of many books, this alone keeps the poorer classes from attempting it. It may be seen from the Annual Education Reports of 1865-66 (wherein the attached patshalas were returned as separate schools) that the system of attached patchalas was always much confined to Dacca and Bikrampur.

3. There appear to be also in Mymensingh very few indigenous patshalas; the Deputy Inspector, East Mymensingh, who has been many years in the district, says he does not believe there can be half a dozen left in the district, and I never came across one, though they do not escape my notice in other districts. Tols and muktas seem very rare. I found one tole pundit (a Brahmin with good landed estate) who kept his tole together; another elderly tole pundit told me that though he used to have forty pupils he now had not one left; that he had been ruined by the Government system of education.

4. In spite of all this I am satisfied that there is a considerable percentage of the male population who can write and keep a simple account. They have never been in any school; they pick up their writing either from the mohuris in shops and cutcherries, or at home. In the large village of Rangopalpore the zemindar, Paboo Kasikissore Roy, Honorary Magistrate, declared that he believed nearly all the ryots could write; he argued that it had become very essential to do something to educate them because they have already acquired all the wickedness to be got by learning.

I hope shortly to send a new head master to Rangopalpore, who, with the countenance of Kasikissore Baboo, will be instructed to attempt an educational census of this village.

5. A small number of the new five-rupee patsha grants have been lately sanctioned in East Mymensingh. In consequence of this about fifty other new patshalas have sprung into existence, the teachers hoping to get grants hereafter. I have visited several of the patshalas already aided and also some of those now feeling on hope. Among all these patshalas there are only two or three where the teacher is a guru, and which are genuine patshalas; in all the others the teacher is either a normal school pundit or a vernacular scholarship certificate holder, or at all events not a guru, and the teaching is exactly that of a school and not that of a patshala.

6. Several of these schools have accepted patshala grants merely because they cannot at present possibly get grants-in-aid. They take Rs. 5 from Government, raise a five-rupee subscription, and offer their teachers all the fees; and at this price they get a normal school student who invariably keeps a school and not a patshala. Several schools have been thus set up by normal school pupils and vernacular scholarship certificate holders in their own villages and in their own houses, as under these conditions they are willing to work at very low pay.

7. At all the aided village schools which I have visited, I have laid it down that they must keep a patshala; that the Government pays the Rs. 5 for this, and that if the patshala is not kept, the Rs. 5 must be withheld. I do not insist that *only* a patshala shall be kept. If the people choose to subscribe handsomely and keep a teacher who can carry the education to a much higher standard, I see no objection but indeed every advantage, provided always that a patshala is offered to the masses.

8. The patshala standard is understood to be as follows:—(1) writing on plantain leaves or on slates (in populous places slates are now cheaper); (2) tables of weights and measures, bazaar arithmetic (including practice of mental arithmetic), and zemindari accounts; (3) writing of letters, pottaks, bonds, &c., the copying and adaptation to special circumstances of simple legal forms; (4) reading of simple Bengali with explanation of meaning. The grammar may not be pushed beyond simple *anubh* at most, and the boys not to be required to purchase more than one book. The rough methods of land surveying practised by zemindars cutcherry-loks (these last are very bad and in many cases wrong, not even giving an approximation to the true area, but the people wish to learn them to enable them to meet their landlords' agents on their own ground).

9. In zillah Dacca most boys begin their education in a patshala, and our vernacular scholarship certificate holders and pundits are generally competent to teach at least the first three items of the patshala course here given; but in Mymensingh it is not so. The number of men really competent to teach as gurus is very small. The pay of gurus is so low that no man can be imported from other districts.

10. Many school secretaries in Mymensingh have consented to keep a guru and an attached patshala to the existing school. This, it is hoped, will bring in a considerable number of scholars for primary education without any extra cost on Government whatever. But I have been able to carry out nothing whatever in this direction because the Deputy Inspector can find no disposable gurus. Moreover, the village schools should all have teachers competent to teach the patshala course, but such teachers are not available.

The amount of tuition, however, required to make one of our normal school pundits or one of our vernacular scholarship certificate holders a guru is very small, and when he has gone through this tuition he is immensely superior as a guru merely to any of the old country gurus.

11. The Mymensingh normal school was originally sanctioned as a guru training school, and the sanctioned establishment is even smaller than that for the pre-existent Bhudeb training schools. But it appears from the first to have adopted the normal school course and has always trained pundits exactly of the class of those turned out by the Dacca normal school, and who therefore command about the same pay Rs. 15 per month, being about the minimum. I have now directed the Mymensingh normal school head master to open at once a guru class in his school. Boys who have passed the vernacular scholarship examination will be admitted to this class, and it is estimated that they will even within two months obtain certificates that they are competent to teach the patshala standard above laid down.

12. The pay of a guru is understood to be Rs. 5, besides the pice of the boys he actually teaches. With this prospect before them, vernacular scholarship certificate holders are to be found who are willing to enter the normal school guru class, but only provided we guarantee them appointments as soon as they obtain their certificate; I have therefore been obliged for the present to direct the head master of the Mymensingh normal school to admit only so many pupils to the guru class as the two Deputy Inspectors of the district have posts ready for, as if we disappoint these gurus of the small pay they calculate upon, we may have hereafter great difficulty in finding candidates to enter that class. It might be well to reserve two scholarships of the normal school for the encouragement of the guru class; no guru pupil would be allowed to hold such a scholarship (Rs. 3) more than two months.

13. The so-called Garo schools are a branch of elementary education in this district: I visited all those in Mymensingh, but not the two in West Mymensingh. They contain few genuine Garos, but many of the non-Hindu tribes at the foot of the hills. There are no Garo boys who have made much progress anywhere, as they do not sufficiently understand the teacher's language, and several Hassin boys have made excellent progress and intend to compete at the vernacular scholarship examination with the object of joining the Mymensingh normal school. I have directed two of the normal school scholarships also to be reserved for some of these boys who are desirous to be trained as teachers even if they fail to get vernacular scholarships.

Two or three of these Hassin boys are already quite fit for teachers, but wish to carry their studies further. They worked arithmetic excellently, and will make valuable teachers as they speak Garo perfectly, and I understand would not object to open schools actually in the hills as at Pysuck.

14. Nearly all we are getting in return for the Government large expenditure on these Garo schools is this prospect of teachers for really commencing Garo education another day. We pay our normal school pundits at these schools Rs. 25 to 30, but they are miserable there; they believe the climate of the terai utterly fatal to health, and they rarely remain long. I would propose to replace them by gurus (as soon as we have gurus ready) at about half the cost. These gurus can teach all that these schools will want to learn, and indeed more. I do not propose to dismiss the present pundits as they will leave soon enough; but I have given directions, as their posts become vacant, to appoint only officiating men in their places.

15. I shall be glad to receive your approval of the numerous changes and orders above reported, should they meet your approbation. I will then issue copy of this letter (or parts of it) as instruction concerning primary education both in Mymensingh and elsewhere.

Extract from a letter from A. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, No. 38, dated Burdwan, the 24th July 1872.

PARA. 15.—With reference to the information called for by His Honor in respect of the nature of the instruction usually given in these patshalas, and the classes which attend them, I beg to report that in Midnapore the instruction given is generally of an elementary nature—reading, writing, arithmetic, according to the *Savakuri* method, mahajunee and semindaree accounts, and geography.

16. These schools are generally attended by the children of the better class of cultivators and skilled laborers, and by children of the middle class whose parents are too poor to pay for higher schooling, or where no better schools exist.

17. In Burdwan the Collector remarks that many of these small schools answer nearly to our home education, one or more well-to-do men retaining a tutor, while the children of others who cannot afford to subscribe attend the class. There are 558 indigenous schools in this district, with 9,258 pupils attending them. The schooling fees paid by the students are

from 4 annas to 1 anna 6 pie, the average for the whole district being 2 annas per student. The attendance at each school is a little more than 16 boys on the average, and the earning of each guru 2 rupees 2 annas.

15. The Collector of Hooghly reports that he himself visited a number of these ordinary village patshalas. He says they are usually held in an open verandah, which sometimes belongs to the guru's house and sometimes to that of some benevolent resident of the village. The fees charged vary from 1 anna to 4 annas, or sometimes to 6 annas per mensem, according to the circumstances of the parents. The poorer boys write on *tal-pala*, or palm leaf; the wealthier, on plantain leaf or even paper. In most patshalas printed books are also more or less used. He is, moreover, of opinion that these indigenous schools are to a certain extent subverted by aided schools, which offer a better education in those parts of the district where education is most thought of. Mr. Pellew also directed his inquiries to the question whether the aided schools, by driving out these indigenous schools to such a serious extent as they undoubtedly have done by offering a more appreciated kind of education, have or have not taken fully the place of old patshalas in regard to the education of the masses, and the opinion formed by him was that on the whole no class had been deprived of means of education, and that in those places where a vernacular aided school had been established to the extinction of the patshalas, and in which it had been found that the education afforded was too high or too expensive for the poor, a patshala was soon re-established, and was able to compete with the aided schools successfully. The Collector of Bancoorah has not furnished any information on this point. In Beerbhoom nothing like education is afforded to the masses by these patshalas, but only, as the people require, a little arithmetic in the native style, and reading and writing Bengali is taught.

19. The Collector of Howrah reports, after personal inquiry, that nearly every village of any size has a school in it, at which boys varying from 5 to 8 years of age are taught to write and read Bengali. These schools are self-supporting, the pupils paying the master monthly a fee of 2 annas to 4 annas each.

20. Subjoined is a statement showing the number of indigenous schools and the number of students attending them in the several districts in this division.

Districts.	Total number of indigenous schools.	Total number of pupils.
Midnapore	1,729	19,174
Burdwan	553	9,288
Hooghly	615	13,838
Bancoorah	427	10,754
Beerbhoom	480	6,086
Howrah	570	9,686
Total	4,374	68,826

21. The average attendance of students in the patshalas in the districts of this division is as follows:—

Midnapore	11.00
Burdwan	16.8
Hooghly	22.5
Bancoorah	25.2
Beerbhoom	12.7
Howrah	17.0

the average for the whole division being 17.5.

22. It is seen that out of 5,830 educational institutions of all sorts in the division, only 586 receive aid from Government, so that the proportion of Government schools, or those under the supervision of educational officers to indigenous patshalas, is nearly 1 to 5½.

23. It is also observed that of the total number of pupils receiving education in the division, 37.3 per cent. are educated in institutions which are in some way or other connected with Government, and 62.6 per cent. receive instruction in the indigenous patshalas. The numbers for the several districts are exhibited below:—

Districts.	PERCENTAGE OF PUPILS.	
	In Government institutions.	In indigenous schools.
Midnapore	31.8	68.1
Burdwan	55.8	44.1
Hooghly	42.2	57.6
Bancoorah	26.7	73.2
Beerbhoom	27.6	72.3
Howrah	29.1	70.8

24. In Burdwan alone the attendance at the Government institutions preponderates, but in all other districts in the division more than two-thirds of the number of students are found to resort to indigenous *patshalas*. The cause of the large attendance at these schools is to be found in the fact that the instruction given in them, whatever may be its other defects, is practical, and well suited to the requirements of the large class of people whose children are educated in them. The instruction given in these *patshalas* generally consists of reading and writing and arithmetic; for the greater part mental arithmetic, measurement of land, &c., by the native method—a system of accounts which is much in use among the agricultural and commercial portion of the native society—with a few samples of business letters, forms of leases, bonds, agreements, &c. But limited as the programme of study is, and the length of time taken to finish it, there cannot be any doubt whatever that these subjects are most thoroughly taught in the indigenous *patshalas*. Even Baboo Bhudev Mookerjee, Inspector of Schools, North Central Division, though doubting the alleged superior promptness of the pupils of the *patshalas* in replying to arithmetical questions—examples of which are to be witnessed among the shop-keepers and tradesmen every day—is obliged to admit that the students of these *patshalas* write a superior hand; and nothing so much helps a man in ordinary business as good handwriting and a knowledge of accounts, with a prompt habit of solving mentally the questions that occur to them during their daily transactions.

25. In short, the whole scope of instruction given in the indigenous *patshalas* is to turn out good village or shop-keepers' accountants, which it no doubt does. It cannot be said that the students who are trained in the vernacular model schools are equally expert in these respects, however well up they may be in history or geography,—which latter goes rather to detract from their merit in the estimation of their parents as being calculated to shake their faith in the principles of their religion.

26. It was at one time thought that by training up gurus in Government institutions a better class of teachers could be supplied for the instruction of the masses. Not to consider the limited number of gurus that could be so sent under the present system (each guru costing Government Rs. 5 a month), there is this question to be solved, whether a trained guru would be so eagerly sought after as a *guru mohashay*.

27. To sum up in a few words: there are in the division about 4,874 indigenous schools, attended by about 68,826 scholars, or on an average about 17 scholars in each school; the fees may be taken at 2 annas per boy to guru *mohashay's* income at Rs. 11 per month. The instruction is of an elementary character—reading, writing, and arithmetic—mental arithmetic being chiefly cultivated, with a little history and geography, but it is eminently well adapted to the requirements of the classes of the community whose children attend these schools. These are the village shop-keepers and well-to-do ryots, with here and there the children of higher class people, who, for special reasons, such as distance to walk, &c., may object to send their sons to any of the schools within the range of the public instruction department's operations.

Extract from a letter from T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,—(No. 410, dated Cuttack, the 11th August 1871.)

"PARA. 18. * * * Material improvement of the country, and education of the mass of the people, depend on the success of this useful institution (the Cuttack normal school), and on extension of village vernacular schools and *patshalas*. If Government support be withdrawn from the latter, the beneficial results of the former will be crippled. The subjoined extract from my letter No. 763, dated 17th October 1870, will show what I have already written on the subject to the Inspector of Schools, and I think I need hardly add anything to it:—

"I have watched the progress of this (normal) school, and I can only state that it is the most satisfactory and most encouraging educational institution in Orissa, and that it bids fair to work great and permanent results in providing efficient means of educating the mass of the population. I regret to find from the correspondence that the gurus, who have so far passed their course of instruction in the normal school at Cuttack, have not yet received assurance of continuation of the Government subsidy to enable them to carry on their duties as village schoolmasters. On the contrary, your letter No. 1181, dated 30th June 1870, with enclosure from the Director of Public Instruction, point to little probability of the aid to guru teachers being continued after they have gone through their training course. I would most earnestly solicit your own and the Director's reconsideration of the matter, or otherwise the whole system will be nipped in the bud. There is no part of India where education and enlightenment among the masses of the people is so much to be desired as in Orissa, and I venture to hope that the groundwork, which has been so well started, may not be allowed to remain in abeyance; and unless the assurance of continued Government support be held out to the gurus after passing the school course, I fear the whole system must collapse, I therefore again strongly urge that the assurance of aid heretofore given may not be withdrawn."

Extract from a letter from COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,—(No. 2285, dated Chota Nagpore, the 12th August 1872.)

"Para. 26.—The indigenous patshalas in Singhbhum are about 50 in number, and the Deputy Commissioner has obtained reliable information regarding 43 of them. In the Dalbhoom schools the language taught is Bengali; in Porahat chiefly Uriya, but in one at least the language is Hindee. The schools in the Kolhan teach Hindies. Baboo Sarada Persad says that the subjects on which particular attention is bestowed by the village teachers are handwriting, deciphering of manuscript writing, mental arithmetic, simple mensuration, and zemindaree and mahajanee accounts. I take this to be as good a course as a village school could have, and all the subjects should receive more attention than they do in the Government vernacular schools.

Extract from an abstract of information in regard to indigenous schools furnished by the Officiating Commissioner, Dacca, with his letter No. 19, dated 9th April 1872.

Sylhet.—The Magistrate of this district reports that in many parts of his district there are Sanskrit schools, called Chowpari or Chatuspathi, in which literature, law, and logic, are taught by pundits to Brahmin youths in Sanskrit; that the number of scholars varies in all these schools; that in some there are 40 to 50, and in others 10 to 15 students; that the pundits never take any fees from the students, who are fed by them and sometimes by the respectable inhabitants of the village; that in some villages there are Bengali schools taught by Sirkars, who are paid by the villagers. Bengali alphabet-writing, accounts, and land measure, are taught in these schools; that besides these there are some private schools which do not receive aid from Government; that they are managed by the headman of the village, and are supported by subscriptions raised amongst the villagers, as well as by schooling fees realized from the students; that the number of students in some is 20 to 25, and in others exceeding that number; that these schools are in general conducted by one teacher, whose monthly salary does not exceed more than Rs. 15; that in these lower standard books read in the aided schools are taught, and in some the boys are taught up to the vernacular scholarship known as "Chatrabirto;" that the condition of these schools is not so flourishing as is the case with the aided schools, and they do not exist long, partly for want of zeal and funds, and partly owing to mismanagement; that there are also other schools called *makhdas*, in which Persian literature and Mahomedan law are taught; they are attended by Mahomedan students, and are kept up by most respectable Mahomedans.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Dated Hazareebaugh, the 5th October 1872.

Read—

Paragraphs 21—24 of Government order dated the 24th May 1872, directing Messrs. Woodrow and Bernard to submit draft rules for the award of scholarships in Bengal, in accordance with the views of the Lieutenant-Governor as expressed in the orders of that date.

Read also—

The report of the above-mentioned officers, dated the 14th August 1872.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that it is most important now that this Government has, by starting primary schools, made a beginning of education in all grades, that scholarships should be systematically arranged, so as to enable clever and deserving boys to climb from the lowest to the highest stage, and the opportunity is taken of revising the scholarship rules in general accordance with the recommendations of the committee.

2. Hitherto there have been no scholarships for the lowest class of schools; the indigenous schools of this class have not been recognized or counted, and our own patshalas are few. To make a beginning, a certain number of scholarships are assigned for the encouragement of these schools, and to enable a few selected boys to prosecute their studies in schools of the next higher or middle class schools.

3. For middle schools, again, the present system of scholarships is adopted

* 13. *Minor Scholarships* ... } We have stated that
Vernacular Scholarships ... } the examinations for both
 these scholarships are held together, and that the papers in
 several subjects are the same for both scholarships. It is the
 opinion of Mr. Woodrow, and it is believed to be the opinion of
 many officers of the Educational Department, that vernacular
 scholarship-holders, as a rule, are better taught in arithmetic,
 geography, history, and miscellaneous subjects, than are the
 minor scholarship-holders. It seems to us that the best plan
 will be to merge the funds for these two sets of scholarships
 together, and to leave it to the District Committee of each
 district to decide for each year or for a series of years how many
 of the scholarships of this class they will allot to students from
 vernacular schools, and how many to students from middle class
 English schools. The proportion should depend upon the number
 of schools of each class in the district, and upon the kind of
 education which may happen most to want encouragement at
 the particular time.

with some modifications. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the recommendations made in paragraph 13* of the committee's report, that the scholarships should be distributed by the local committees to English and vernacular schools, according to the circumstances of each district. In practice it is found, in Bengal at least, that the boys who get scholarships in vernacular schools go with them to English schools. It is hoped that

those who have already received an English education and take the minor scholarships may qualify for the Entrance standard in two years, while for boys coming from purely vernacular schools four years are allowed.

4. For the higher schools the junior college scholarships are given in large numbers. They are tenable for two years, and enable clever youths from the schools established in every part of the country to follow the various courses in literature, science, art, and special civil service subjects, up to the point known as the First Arts examination, or to a corresponding standard in other subjects.

5. Finally, for the successful students up to this latter point, the senior scholarships provide the means of prosecuting higher studies for two years more, and attaining the highest requirements and degrees.

6. There are and will be some farther scholarships for graduates prosecuting their studies for the highest branches of special professions, but these are not now dealt with.

7. It is hoped then that by these various stages—

- (1) Village schools within the means of laboring men;
- (2) Middle class schools, partly fed by village schools;
- (3) Higher schools, partly fed by middle class schools;
- (4) Second class colleges, fed by higher schools;
- (5) First class colleges, fed by second class colleges and by higher schools;
- (6) Scientific professions and higher branches of the civil service, fed by colleges;

the gifted son of a ryot or laborer may become a distinguished engineer, or physician, or agriculturist, or administrator of high degree, or a judge of the highest court.

8. At the same time great care will be taken that the prizes held out to remarkable boys in primary schools are quite exceptional, and that the mass of boys are not led to look beyond their own callings. It is therefore very carefully provided that the subjects of examination in these primary schools shall be wholly confined to the simple subjects which are really sought by the mass of the people. The best arithmetician will probably turn out the best engineer or judge, but till he is selected for advancement he will not go a step beyond his arithmetic.

9. All scholarships are open indifferently to all the schools and colleges of these provinces which comply with certain reasonable conditions; whether they are Government, aided, or private schools, they may all compete on equal terms without favor or preference.

10. The annexed rules are published for general information. It will be seen that in part they have effect in the present year; i.e., so far as regards the future course of study prescribed for the successful candidates; in part they will take effect next year as regards certain new subjects, for teaching which provision is now being made in many schools. In part they will not take effect till 1874, when the students who commence a science course at the ensuing new year, will have reached the stage corresponding to the First Arts examination, and when supplementary rules for distribution of scholarships among the different subjects will be issued.

11. The subject is complicated, much of it is new, and the Government reserves the right to amend the rules on any point in which experience and farther information may show amendment to be necessary.

12. As primary schools take root, and it becomes necessary to increase the grants for primary scholarships, it may possibly be necessary to take something from the very liberal grants now made for the higher scholarships; but this may remain for future consideration with reference to the state of the finances when the question arises.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

1872.

Primary Scholarship Rules.

Each district will be allowed at once the number of scholarships per annum shown in the annexed list, to be distributed to the patshalas or primary schools, aided and unaided. The number of these scholarships will be increased when patshalas are well established under the new rules.

2. Boys at any school which receives a patshala grant, or at any other primary school of the lowest class, will be eligible for primary scholarships. Not more than one scholarship may be granted in any year to one school. No boy above the age of fourteen years will be eligible for a primary scholarship.

3. Primary scholarships will be at the rate of Rs. 3 a month, and will be tenable for two years at any middle class English, or at any vernacular school, or at any special or normal school. No scholarship can be withdrawn from its holder for misconduct, or for any other cause, without the sanction of the district committee.

4. Primary scholarships may be granted as the district committee may determine, either on the recommendation of the Inspector, or on the report of the Deputy Inspector after his half-yearly inspection, or on the sub-divisional officer's report after his inspection, or on the results of examination held at sub-divisional centres. No examination fee is to be charged to candidates for primary scholarships.

5. The only subjects which shall count for primary scholarships are—

Reading and writing the vernacular of the district.

Arithmetic, written and mental.

Bazar and zemindaree accounts, and simple mensuration.

List of Patshala or Primary Scholarships.

Burdwan Division	Hooghly and Howrah	12	55
	Burdwan	15	
	Midnapore	20	
	Beerbhoom	4	
	Hancoerah	4	
Presidency Division	24 Pergunnahs	13	40
	Jessore	15	
	Nuddea	12	
Rajshahy Division	Moorshedabad	10	55
	Dinagapore	8	
	Maldah	4	
	Rajshahy	10	
	Rangpore	12	
	Bogra	4	
	Pabna	7	

Cooch Behar Division	Julpigoree	4	6
	Darjeeling	2	
Dacca Division	Dacca	13	57
	Purreedjore	8	
	Backergunge	12	
	Mymensingh	12	
	Sylhet	10	
	Cachar	2	
Chittagong Division	Chittagong	7	20
	Tipperah	8	
	Noakhally	5	
Patna Division	Patna	12	68
	Gya	10	
	Shahabad	10	
	Tibhoot	18	
	Saran	10	
	Chumpanan	8	
Bhaugulpore Division	Monghyr	10	35
	Bhaugulpore	10	
	Purneah	8	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	7	
Orissa Division	Cuttack	15	30
	Pooree	8	
	Balasore	7	
Chota Nagpore Division	Hazareebaugh	8	30
	Lohardugga	10	
	Singbhoom	4	
	Maunbhoom	8	
Assam and Adjacent Hills	Goalpara	4	24
	Kamrup	4	
	Durrang	3	
	Nowgong	3	
	Seebhaugor	3	
	Luckimpore	3	
		Khasi Hills	4
		Grand total	410

1872.

Minor and Vernacular Scholarship Rules.

A sum of Rs. 60,000 will be available for minor and vernacular scholarships, which will be distributed to the several districts of Bengal in accordance with the schedule hereto appended. This sum is to include any special survey scholarships which may be prescribed by Government. Any scholarships not taken up by students of the district during any year will be awardable by the Circle Inspector to the boys who have done best and

yet have not got scholarships in other districts of the same division. Any scholarships not taken up in the division will be awardable by the Inspector to boys in some other division of the same province. Any scholarships not taken up in the province must be reported to Government through the Director for special re-allotment.

2. The scholarship money allotted to each district by these rules may be apportioned once in every three years by the District Committee—

Either to pay for minor or survey scholarships of Rs. 6 a month, tenable for two years at any higher class English school or school for surveying prescribed by Government;

Or to pay for vernacular scholarships of Rs. 4 a month, tenable for four years at any higher class English school.

The scholarship certificate will be tenable during good conduct, and cannot be withdrawn without the sanction of the Inspector. It will be for the committee to decide what money should be devoted to minor scholarships, and what to vernacular.

They will generally consult the Circle Inspector before taking a decision on the point; and they will consider the condition and the class of existing schools in the district, as well as the kind of education which may be most wanted by the people. They will publish their decision as widely as possible to all Government, aided, and private schools in the district as soon as it is taken.

3. For minor scholarships, middle class English schools alone can compete; and it will be within the discretion of the District Committee to debar from competing any school which may be a branch of any English higher class school.

4. No boy can compete for a minor scholarship after he has passed the age of sixteen, and no boy can compete for a vernacular scholarship after he has passed the age of fifteen years.

5. The successful candidates for each class of scholarships will be arranged in three divisions as follows:—

Those obtaining $\frac{3}{4}$ marks and upwards, in the first division.

Those obtaining $\frac{2}{4}$ marks and less than $\frac{3}{4}$ marks, in the second division.

Those obtaining $\frac{1}{4}$ marks and less than $\frac{2}{4}$ marks, in the third division.

Two-thirds of the scholarships of each district will be awarded to the highest candidates from each, provided they are in the 1st or 2nd division, and the remaining third part will be granted by the District Committee to candidates from schools situated in parts of the district where education is backward.

Not more than two scholarships shall be allotted to any school in any one year.

6. The subjects of examination are as follows:—

Vernacular Scholarships.

No. of papers.	Maximum marks.
Reading vernacular manuscript and writing ...	100
1. Vernacular grammar and composition ...	100
1. History and geography of India ...	50
1. Mensuration and theory of surveying ...	100
1. Arithmetic ...	100
1. Bazar accounts and zemindaree accounts and hand book on money matters ...	150

1. Science—Physical Geography, Botany, Physical Science, and Natural Philosophy—

	Marks.
For more than one subject ...	150
Or for one subject ...	100

Minor Scholarships.

7. Same papers as for vernacular scholarships, except that for vernacular grammar and composition should be substituted—

	Marks.
English grammar and translation ...	150
„ dictation and handwriting ...	150

8. The examinations will be conducted at centres as heretofore, and the text-books will be advertised from year to year. The fees payable by candidates will be Rs. 2 for minor scholarships, and Rs. 1 for vernacular scholarships. The names of boys who gain scholarships will be notified in the *Government Gazette* as soon as possible after the conclusion of the examinations.

Note.—These rules will take effect in 1873.

Schedule of amounts allotted to each district.

	Ra.
Hooghly and Howrah ...	1,500
Burdwan ...	1,800
Midnapore ...	1,800
Beerbinoom ...	600
Bancoorah ...	600
	6,300
Town of Calcutta ...	600
24-Pergunnahs ...	1,800
Jessore ...	1,800
Nuddea ...	1,500
	5,700
Moorsheadabad ...	1,500
Dinagopore ...	1,200
Maldah ...	600
Rajshahye ...	1,500
Rungpore ...	1,800
Bograh ...	600
Pabna ...	1,200
	8,400
Darjeeling ...	300
Julpigoree ...	300
	600
Dacca ...	1,800
Furreadpore ...	1,200
Backergunge ...	1,800
Mymensingh ...	1,800
Sylhet ...	1,800
Cachar ...	600
	9,000
Chittagong ...	1,500
Tipperah ...	1,500
Noakhally ...	600
	3,600
Patna ...	1,500
Oya ...	1,500
Shahabad ...	1,500
Tirhoot ...	2,100
Surun ...	1,500
Chumparun ...	600
	9,000
Monghyr ...	1,500
Bhaugulpore ...	1,500
Purneah ...	1,200
Southal Pergunnahs ...	1,200
	5,400

Cuttack	...	...	1,500
Pooree	...	...	900
Balasore	...	...	900
			3,300
Hazareesbaugh	...	...	1,200
Lehardugra	...	...	1,200
Singbhoom	...	...	600
Maunbhoom	...	...	1,200
			4,200
Goalpara	...	...	600
Kamroop	...	...	900
Darrung	...	...	600
Nowgong	...	...	600
Sebsaugor	...	...	600
Luckimpore	...	...	600
Khasi Hills	...	...	600
			4,500

Grand total ... 60,000

Note.—The committee of each district will be at liberty to grant annually each year scholarships up to the number next above what these grants will cover. But broken scholarships which may be vacated by death, non-observance of rules, or for other causes, will lapse, and thus the grant for any year will fully cover the scholarships allotted. Thus Tirhoot has a grant of Rs. 2,100, of which it allots Rs. 1,500 for vernacular scholarships and Rs. 600 for minor scholarships. Rs. 1,500 will nearly pay for eight scholarships of Rs. 4 each, tenable for four years; while Rs. 600 will exactly pay for five scholarships of Rs. 5 each, tenable for two years. In such a case the Tirhoot Committee could grant eight vernacular and five minor scholarships, annually. Or if the Nuddea district were to grant Rs. 600 to vernacular scholarships, and Rs. 900 to minor scholarships, it would have four vernacular scholarships and eight minor scholarships to allot annually.

1872.

Junior Scholarship Rules.

One hundred and sixty junior scholarships are open annually, to be competed for in the University Entrance examination by candidates educated in any school in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. The scholarships are of three grades: ten of the first grade, with stipends of rupees (20) twenty per mensem; fifty of the second grade, with stipends of rupees (15) fifteen per mensem; and a hundred of the third grade, with stipends of rupees (10) ten per mensem.

3. With the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, a junior scholarship may be held, according to the holder's option, at any one of the affiliated colleges, or at the Civil Service classes, at places prescribed by Government, if the student is admitted to the Civil Service class.

4. Each scholarship is tenable for two years, provided that due progress, under a collegiate course of instruction, is regularly made by the holder, a certificate of the fact being submitted at the end of the first year by the principal of his college.

5. The holder of a junior scholarship in a non-Government institution is liable at any time to be examined by two persons appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, and approved by the principal of the college to which he belongs, and, on proof of unsatisfactory progress, may be deprived of his scholarship.

6. No candidate is eligible who did not study for the last twelve months at least in the school to which he belonged at the time of presenting himself at the Entrance examination.*

7. The ten scholarships of the first grade will be awarded, for the present, to the two candidates who obtain highest total marks in all subjects.

8. All scholarships of the second and third grade are allotted to the several commissionerships thus:—

	Second grade.	Third grade.
Burdwan division	...	6 12
Town of Calcutta only	...	5 10
Presidency division	...	5 10
Rajshahye	...	6 12
Dacca	...	6 12
Chittagong	...	2 6
Patna	...	7 14
Bhaugulpore	...	3 8
Orissa	...	4 6
Chota Nagpore	...	2 5
Assam	...	3 4
Cooch Behar	...	1 1

Commencing with the year 1873, the Commissioner of the division will, in consultation with the Circle Inspector, notify, not later than the 1st May of each year, the number of junior scholarships to be allotted to each district at the ensuing December examination. Scholarships not taken up by the district to which they are allotted, will be awardable to the highest students who had failed to obtain a scholarship in any other district of the division. If the scholarships allotted to a division cannot be taken by its students, the surplus scholarships will be awardable to the highest students in any district of the same province who may have failed to obtain a scholarship. In the present year scholarships will be allotted with a general reference to the above distribution, but a discretion is reserved.

9. Not less than one-half of the scholarship-holders of each Commissioner's division, who follow the University course, must henceforward select the alternative course in science prescribed by the University, and must hold their scholarships at a college where such a course is taught. The highest scholarship-holders of each tract may elect which course they will study; but if they elect for the Arts course, the lower scholarship-holders must take the Science course or vacate their scholarships in favor of candidates next on the list.

10. From the year 1873 not less than one-half of the junior scholarships of each division must be awarded to students who have qualified in drawing, surveying, and physical geography. Thus, if seven scholarships are allotted to the Hooghly district, and the three highest candidates of the district have not qualified in these subjects, then the remaining four scholarships must be awarded to the highest candidates who, having qualified in these subjects, have also passed the Entrance examination. In the present year a discretion is reserved to award scholarships to any students who, doing well in other subjects, show a knowledge of the special subjects mentioned.

11. From the year 1873 an examination will be held at convenient centres for every school where there is an entrance class, at some date

* As regards the working of this rule, it is to be understood that exceptions will be allowed in special cases, provided the candidate has removed from one school to another with the permission of the Inspector; such permission, however, must only be given in cases of urgent necessity.

not later than the first week in October. The examination papers will be the same for all districts of a circle, and will be set by committees nominated by the Commissioners and the Inspectors of Schools. There will be one paper in physical geography and one in surveying; specimens of the survey work and of the drawings done by each candidate during the year will be sent in with the candidate's papers to the examining committee. The papers and specimens will be marked thus—

	Maximum.
Physical Geography ...	60
Drawing ...	60
Surveying ...	60
Total ...	180

The Commissioner and the Inspector will issue rules regulating the time and the place for the survey examination of the several schools of each division, and will require certificates from the masters of Government, aided, or private schools regarding the specimens of each candidate's survey work and drawing.

12. A fee of one rupee will be payable by each candidate for the survey examination, and such fee will be credited to the funds of the school where such candidate may be studying. The Inspector of Schools will pass from his contingent grant fees to the examiners at the rate of Rs. 20 for each paper set, and Rs. 2 for each candidate whose papers and specimens have to be examined. The papers will be simple, and will be set out of the text-books used in the school, and will contain problems and questions arising out of those text-books.

13. No candidate who cannot read and write with facility and correctness one of the vernacular languages of the Lower Provinces, can obtain or hold a junior scholarship.

14. The holders of scholarships in all Government colleges are required to pay the usual monthly fees which are levied from other students, provided always that no scholarship-holder shall be required to pay a higher fee than rupees (10) ten per mensem.

1872.

Senior Scholarship Rules.

FIFTY senior scholarships are open annually to be competed for in the First Examination in Arts by candidates educated in colleges affiliated to the University of Calcutta.

2. These scholarships are of two grades: ten of the first grade, with stipends of rupees (25) twenty-five per mensem; and 40 of the second grade, with stipends of rupees (20) twenty per mensem.

3. With the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, a senior scholarship may be held at any one of the "affiliated" colleges which may be selected by the holder, provided that the course in science or art which he has selected is there taught.

4. Each scholarship is tenable for two years, provided that due progress, under a collegiate course of instruction, is regularly made by the holder, a certificate of the fact being submitted at the end of the first year by the principal of his college.

5. Second year students alone are eligible, i.e., those students who passed the Entrance Examination two years before presenting themselves for the First Examination in Arts.

6. The ten scholarships of the first grade are open to all "affiliated" institutions without distinction, and will be awarded, for the present, to the candidates who obtain highest marks in all subjects. From 1874, a certain proportion will be given to science students and to the best students in special subjects. Students who hold these scholarships may select the course of study which they will follow.

7. The forty scholarships of the second grade are reserved for students at "affiliated" institutions in different tracts of Bengal, thus—

	No. of scholarships.
Houghly district ...	6
Midnapore „ ...	2
Town of Calcutta ...	9
Presidency division, outside Calcutta ...	3
Moorshedabad district ..	2
Rajshahye „ ...	2
Dacca and Chittagong divisions	1
Patna and Bhawalpore „	6
Orissa division ...	2
Assam and Cooh Behar divisions	2

and will be awarded to the candidates from each tract who get highest marks at the examination, and who do not gain scholarships of the first grade, provided their names appear in the first or second division of the list of passed candidates. Any candidate of Behar, Assam, or Orissa, who falls below the second division, may be specially recommended by his District Committee for any vacant scholarship. Not less than one-half of the scholarship-holders of each tract must, henceforward, elect for the Science course, and must hold their scholarships at a college where such course is taught. The highest scholarship-holders of each tract may elect which course they will study, but if they elect for the Arts course, the lower scholarship-holders must take the Science course, or vacate the scholarships in favor of the candidates next on the list.

8. The holders of senior scholarships in all Government colleges are required to pay the usual monthly fees which are levied from other students.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 369.

The 5th October 1872.

Notification.—Mr. W. B. Christie, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, assumed charge of the Loharduggah District on the 25th September 1872, before noon.

No. 370.

Appointment.—Mr. J. R. K. Williams, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Sylhet Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of that Division.

No. 371.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. B. O'Hanerty, Apprentice Engineer, attached to the 24-Pergunnah District, for three months of private affairs, without pay

* Bengal Government, Public Works Department, Notification No. 270, dated 2nd July 1872.

under Section 9 of Supplement F to Civil Leave Code, in addition to that already granted to him.

No. 372.

Baboo Ramcomul Sircar, Accountant, Third Grade, attached to the Dinagepore District, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code.

Bengal Government
Notification No. 346, dated
14th September 1872.

2. The above cancels sick leave for three months already granted* to Baboo Ramcomul Sircar.

No. 373.

Posting.—Baboo Nobin Chunder Dey, Accountant, Fourth Grade, is posted to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal.

No. 374.

Notifications.—Baboo Nolin Chunder Biswas, Overseer, First Grade, joined the Beerbhoom and Rancoorah Districts on the 25th September 1872, before noon.

No. 375.

The 7th October 1872.

Baboo Ramratan Mozoomdar, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, assumed executive charge of the Monghyr District on the 1st October 1872, before noon.

No. 376.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. G. P. Bartlett, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the Second Calcutta Division, is allowed six months' leave on Medical Certificate, under Supplement F, Sections 8 and 11 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Bartlett is also allowed fourteen days' subsidiary leave.

No. 377.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information:—

No. 525 of the 25th September 1872.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Banerjee, Accountant, Third Grade, attached to the office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is transferred to Bengal.

Mr. A. Percy, Accountant, Fourth Grade, Bengal, is transferred to the office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

G. POTHECARY, C.E.,

Offg. Ass. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 278

The 4th October 1872.

Leave.—Mr. H. D. Pearsall, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Dehree Division, is allowed special leave for one month to study the native language under Chapter II, Section IV of the

Public Works Code, with effect from the 17th

Nos. 158 and 159, dated 24th September 1872, in continuation of the

privilege leave granted in the orders marginally noted.

No. 279.

Baboo Siddessur Chatterjee, Overseer, Third Grade, Mahanuddy Division, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date of his availing himself of it.

No. 280.

The 5th October 1872.

Posting.—Baboo Chandra Koomar Ghosh, Probationary Overseer, Third Grade, is posted to the Eastern Soane Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 24th September 1872.

No. 281.

Leave.—Private J. Pethord, Probationary Overseer, First Grade, Arrah Division, is allowed privilege leave from the 7th to the 24th September 1872, both days inclusive.

No. 282.

Baboo Grish Chunder Dass, Overseer, Second Grade, Dehree Division, is granted privilege leave for one month from the forenoon of the 21st ultimo.

No. 283.

Posting.—Baboo Ghamandi Lall, Probationary Overseer, Third Grade, is posted to the Eastern Soane Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 26th ultimo.

No. 284.

Correction.—For the words "afternoon of the 11th instant" in Notification No. 262 of 23rd September 1872, read "forenoon of the 17th September 1872," as the date on which Baboo Radha Madhub Mookerjee joined the Brahmince Division.

No. 285.

Notification.—Mr. E. W. P. Foster, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Eastern Soane Division, passed in the Lower Standard on the 8th June 1872.

IRRIGATION.

No. 286.

Notification.—That portion of Notification No. 151, dated 15th July 1872, which referred to Distributary Channel No. 20 is hereby cancelled.

F. T. HAIG, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,

Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Notice.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND
RUPEES.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to offer a prize of the value of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees), to be competed for by any or all Sub-Assistant Surgeons or others who have passed through the Calcutta Medical College, the subject selected being—"The nature and causes of the fever which now prevails in and near *Bardwan*, and the best means of preventing its continuance." All essays submitted in competition must be sent in, with sealed covers and mottoes, on or before the 1st of August 1873.

They must be addressed to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

All papers sent in will be examined, and the prize adjudged by the Principal of the Medical College and the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Competitors are warned that they must adduce facts and close arguments bearing on these facts, and that they must not indulge in mere speculation and theorizing.

Original observations on the pathology of the disease are required; also on the range of temperature observable at different periods of its course; and on successful modes of treatment. The modes of life of the people which tend to develop or arrest the fever should be carefully dwelt on, as well as the peculiarities of the villages themselves which are subject to, or exempt from, its influence.

The names of unsuccessful candidates will not be published.

It must be understood that the prize will not be awarded unless a fairly good essay is received.

DAVID B. SMITH, M.D.,
Offg. Principal, Medical College.

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and aflant on River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 1st October 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pongah ...	917,551	13,182	270,379	1,201,112
French Kerkutch ...	32,191	.....	.....	32,191
Indian " " ...	11,892	.....	21,233	33,125
Bombay " " ...	6,415	.....	60,814	67,229
Madras " " ...	26,104	.....	26,414	52,518
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kerkutch and Muscat Rock...	127,108	.....	96,857	223,965
Total ...	1,162,961	13,182	404,727	1,680,870

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 4th October 1872.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the under-mentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 10th August 1872	Remarks
Gangam	Bayanapah, at the Newpadah Salt Pans	Indian Mds. 65,000	
Gulavary	Coomashy	42,000	
Kistna	Nizampatam	383,773	
Chingleput	Madras	179,540	
	Ennore	.....
South Arcot	Coching	80,000	
	Madrasam	1,200	
Tanjore	Nizampatam	32,000	
	Katnavaady	.....
	Total	618,619	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737, *For St. George's Gazette* dated 21st March 1868, and 637, dated 22nd April 1869.

H. E. STORER,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, the 13th September 1872.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. WALTON,
Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.,
Fort William, the 1st October 1872.

Treasury Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner C. E. Gouldsbury has been placed in charge of the Darjeeling Treasury from the 10th instant, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

G. N. BARLOW,
Offg. Commr.

COMM'R'S OFFICE;
COOCH BEHAR DIVIN., JALPIGORRE,
The 16th September 1872.

MR. F. COWLEY, Covenanted Deputy Collector of Tipperah, has been placed in charge of Tipperah Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HANKEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

CHITTAGONG COMM'R'S OFFICE,
The 14th September 1872.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO DUREA DASS CHOWDHY has been placed in charge of the Nuddea Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMM'R'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION,
Calcutta, the 13th September 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 631C.

Notice is hereby given that the Eleventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 6th November 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, viz. —

	Chests.
Behar Opium ...	2,000
Benares „ ...	1,575
Total Chests ...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st November, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption

of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 11th November 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 21st November 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering this date, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

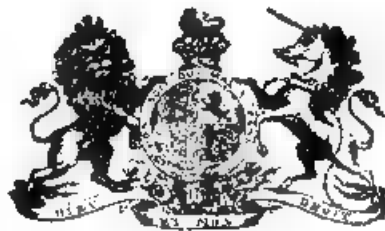
Date.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 6th Dec. 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575

By order of the Member in charge,

T. WALTON,

(Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REVE., FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st October 1872.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1872.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

Notification.

The 7th October 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor will leave Hazareebaugh for Ranchee on the 14th current.

As a general rule, all communications are to be sent as usual to the Bengal Secretariat in Calcutta. Communications which are urgent, and can be made complete in themselves, may be sent direct to the Secretary with the Lieutenant-Governor at Ranchee until the 20th current. After that date all communications must be sent to Calcutta.

J. WARR EDGAR,

Offy. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 2193R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 12th October 1872.—Mr. Frederick Jones to officiate as Senior Superintendent of Survey from the date on which Mr. A. Smith made over charge of his office at Mozufferpore.

The 14th October 1872.—Mr. Percival Debnam Dickens, B.A., to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, and to have charge of the Sub-Division of Kooshtes, *vice* Mr. L. C. Abbott on special duty. Mr. Dickens will officiate in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

The 15th October 1872.—Mr. Charles Edward Mendham, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Saharunpore, to be Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Azimghur.

Mr. William Blundell to be an Assistant Sub-Deputy Agent in the grade on Rs. 300 per mensem.

Mr. John Rea Mawson, Assistant Sub-Deputy Agent, Sultanpore, is promoted to the grade on Rs. 250 per mensem.

Mr. William B. Peade, temporary Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Chota Nagpore, is confirmed in the grade of Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents on Rs. 200 per mensem.

Mr. John Christian, temporary Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Patna, is confirmed in the grade of Assistant Sub-Deputy Agents on Rs. 200 per mensem.

Mr. James Ernest Hand, Officiating Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Ghazeeapore, is

confirmed in the grade of Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents on Rs. 200 per mensem.

Mr. Charles Hugh Vans Hathorne, Officiating Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Ghazee-pore, to be an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent on Rs. 200 per mensem, on probation.

The following officers are appointed to officiate as Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents in the Benares Agency:—

Mr. George Ricketts Carter.
„ Alfred Walter Osborne.

Mr. William Henry Maffett Gun to have charge of the Sub-Division of Jajipore during the absence on leave of Babu Ambica Churn Roy Chowdry, or until further orders. In addition to the powers with which he is already vested, Mr. Gun is empowered, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

The following gentlemen are re-appointed under the provisions of Section 3, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, to be Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, viz.—

Mr. Vernon Hugh Schaleh, c.s.
„ William Duff Bruce, c.s.
„ Thomas Aratoon Apear.
„ James Alexander Crawford, c.s.
„ James Blackburn Knight.
„ Thomas H. Wordie.

Mr. Schaleh is also appointed to be Chairman and Mr. Bruce to be Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners.

Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Darjeeling.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 11th October 1872.—Mr. Richardson Walter Nicholson, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Gondah, for two months, from the 15th instant, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 15th October 1872.—Babu Ambica Churn Roy Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jajipore, for three weeks, from about the 3rd instant, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th October 1872.—It is notified for general information that under Section 3 of Act V (B.C.) of 1871, (an Act to facilitate drainage in certain districts of Bengal,) the Lieutenant-Governor has provided the 1st of January 1872 as the day for the commencement of the Act in the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 6th October 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is needed to be taken up by Government for the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the sub-divisional cutcherries and lock-up, the Munsiff's cutcherry, post office, jail, dispensary, and post mortem examination house at the headquarters of the Nurrail sub-division, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two parcels of land, measuring 9 beegahs 14 cottahs 10 chittacks and 8 beegahs 16 cottahs 4 chittacks, more or less, respectively, are required in the village of Moheshkhola, bounded as follows:—

First Plot.—On the south by the Government Khas land and Kammini Soondari Dasgyn's land; on the west by a khal; on the north by a khal; on the east by the river Chitra.

Second Plot.—On the north by the lands of Dina Nath Bose, Chunder Coomar Bhadra, and Newaz Mahomed; on the west by Chunder Coomar Roy's and Newaz Mahomed's land; on the south by a khal; on the east by the river Chitra.

This Declaration is made, under Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 30th September 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the site of a Post Office in the village of Moharajgunge, Pergunnah Selimabad, Zillah Backergunge, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs and 4½ chittacks of standard measurement, viz. 13 cottahs in length and 6½ cottahs in breadth, bounded on the north by the house of Goluck Chundra Das Boiragi; on the south by the public road leading to Burrisaul; on the east by the house of Gobind Chunder Boiragi; and on the west by a tank called Bará Pookur, is required within the aforesaid village of Moharajgunge.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th September 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that at the next half-yearly departmental examination, to be held on the 2nd December next, of Assistants, Extra Assistants, and Deputy Magistrates in the Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts, and of Police Officers, Acts of Parliament relating to India will not form one of the subjects in law for either the First or the Second Standard.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th October 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that under the provisions of Section 97 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to fix the following dates for the payment of instalments of the Road Cess under Sections 22 and 24 of the Act.

Dates fixed for the payment of the Road Cess under Sections 22 and 24 of the District Road Cess Act No. X (B.C.) of 1871.

DESCRIPTION OF DISTRICT.	From Zemindars under section 22.		From Tenure-holders under section 24.		REMARKS.
	1st instalment for Road Cess from October.	2nd instalment from April to September.	1st instalment from October to March.	2nd instalment from April to September.	
In which the Bengali or Amil era is current, except Sylhet and Chittagong.	12th January	24th June	1st November	1st May	The date for the tenure-holders is fixed to give a full month for as nearly that time as possible before the Road Cess is to be paid in by the zemindars.
Sylhet	10th ditto	18th April	1st ditto	1st April	
Chittagong	20th December	25th May	1st ditto	1st ditto	
In which the Fuso year is current.	12th January	7th June	1st ditto	1st May	
Orissa	8th November	25th April	1st October	1st April	

N.B.—The dates for the payment from tenure-holders should be in force whether they pay to the zemindar or direct to the Collector under the first part of Section 26.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, is republished for general information:—

INDUSTRIAL ARTS EXHIBITIONS AND MUSEUMS.

Simla, the 3rd October 1872.

No. 161.—The following telegram from the Secretary of State for India, having reference to the International Exhibition to be held at Kensington in 1873, is published for general information:—

Telegram,—dated London, the 27th September 1872.

“For next year’s Exhibition, general art manufactures, silk and velvet, raw and manufactured silk, with illustrations of produce and processes, substances used for food, drink, smoking, with cooking utensils and implements for smoking and drinking, steel and steel manufactures, including edged tools and arms, surgical instruments, carriages unconnected with rail, new inventions.”

With reference to the above telegram, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen to form a Central Committee in India to direct the arrangements for the International Exhibitions of select works of fine and industrial arts to be opened at Kensington on the 1st of May 1873:

President:

The Hon’ble Sir Richard Temple, C.S., K.C.S.I.

Members:

His Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur, C.S.I.

The Hon’ble B. H. Ellis, C.S.

Major-General the Hon’ble H. W. Norman, C.B.

The Hon’ble E. C. Hayley, C.S., C.S.I.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I.

Colonel the Hon’ble F. Theiger, C.S.

The Hon’ble G. Bullen Smith.

Allen Hume, Esq., C.S., C.B.

Baron A. M. Dowleams.

Rajah Suttanund Ghosal, Bahadur.

F. P. Wyman, Esq.

Babu Romanath Tagore.

Manockji Rustumji, Esq.

Munshi Amir Ali Khan, Bahadur.

Cecil Stephenson, Esq., C.E.

Ex-officio member:

Honorary Secretary for the time being.

The following Orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information:—

MINT AND CURRENCY.

Simla, the 14th October 1872.

No. 3299.

Read—

Section 16, Act XXIII of 1870, the Indian Coinage Act, 1870.

Read again—

Mint and Currency Proceedings of January 1871, No. 19, being the rules prescribed by the Governor-General in Council for the guidance of officers authorized to cut or break coin under the said section.

Also—

Mint and Currency Proceedings, No. 66 of March 1872, and Nos. 3 to 6 of May 1872, by which it was explained that quarter rupees and eighths of a rupee are legal tender for their nominal value, even though they have lost more than two per cent. in weight by reasonable wearing.

RESOLUTION.—Upon a reconsideration of these Proceedings, the Right Hon’ble the Governor-General in Council observes that while it is very necessary, in order to the preservation of the integrity of the coinage, to withdraw from circulation rupees and half rupees which have lost more than two per cent. in weight by reasonable wearing, and which are, therefore, no longer legal tender in payment or on account under Section 13 of the Act, it is not necessary or expedient to

treat with the same strictness quarter rupees and eighths of a rupee which have lost more than two per cent. in weight by reasonable wearing.

2. These coins do not cease, by mere loss of weight, to be a legal tender in payment or on account under Section 13. They do not forfeit this attribute unless they have been clipped, or filed, or defaced, or diminished otherwise than by use.

3. The manufacture of these small coins is expensive, and the wear and tear by their use considerable, especially in some parts of the country. They are legal tender only for fractions of a rupee, and no public inconvenience is likely to be caused, even though they become, by loss of weight through wearing, mere token coins. It may even happen that some advantage to the circulation may arise from not withdrawing such a coin in this condition owing to there being less temptation to melt coins so diminished in weight. Moreover, in the case of such small coins, it may not be easy with ordinary appliances to ascertain so slight a loss of weight as two per centum.

4. The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to decide that in future quarter rupees and eighths of a rupee shall not be cut or broken or withdrawn from circulation only because they have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight.

5. The rules prescribed for the guidance of officers authorized to cut or break coin under Section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, should accordingly be modified, and all proceedings not in accordance with the present resolution cancelled.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution and the following notification be published in the *Gazette of India*:

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that every officer in charge of a Government Treasury, every Commissioner, Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency, the Secretary and Treasurer of each of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and every Agent in charge of a branch of any of the said Banks, is authorised to act under this section:

And in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28 of the same Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to revoke the notifications and resolutions in this Department noted on the margin, and to prescribe the following rules:

* No. 451,	Dated 24th January 1871.	Act, the Governor-General in Council
" 447,	" 19th October "	is pleased to revoke
" 489,	" 3rd November "	the notifications and
" 412,	" 24th January 1872.	resolutions in this
" 2119,	" 22nd March "	Department noted
" 2529,	" 4th April "	
" 3603,	" 17th May "	

1. When any silver coin, purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India, is tendered to any of the officers authorised by this notification to act under Section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, who has reason to believe it to be counterfeit, or to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, he shall cut and break such coin, and, under Section 16 of the said Act, return the pieces to the person tendering the coin.

2. When any rupee or half rupee purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any such officer who has reason to believe it to have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight, he shall cut or break such coin, and, at the option of the person tendering the coin, return to him the pieces or retain them and pay to him their value at the rate of one rupee for one hundred and eighty grains troy weight.

3. A quarter rupee, or an eighth of a rupee tendered to such an officer must, under Section 13 of the Act, be accepted as legal tender for a fraction of a rupee, even though it have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight.

4. If by reason of the obliteration of the device upon it, or for any other cause, any quarter rupee, or eighth of a rupee, that shall come into the possession of such an officer shall appear to him to be unfit for further circulation, it shall not be cut or broken, but shall, whatever be its weight, be withdrawn from circulation and dealt with in the manner prescribed in Rule 5. But quarter rupees and eighths of a rupee shall not be withdrawn from circulation if they appear to be otherwise fit to circulate, only because they have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight.

5. The pieces of coin cut or broken and paid for under Rule 2, and the coin withdrawn from circulation under Rule 4, shall be sent by the first convenient opportunity to the Master of the Mint at Bombay or Calcutta. Meanwhile, the actual sum paid for the cut or broken pieces, and the nominal value of the coin withdrawn, shall be entered in the statement of the cash balances of the officer who has received them as "un-current coin." Upon their receipt at the Mint, the Master of the Mint shall give credit for them at the same values, and any loss incurred in their re-coining shall be a charge of the Mint.

6. No officer of any of the Presidency Banks shall exercise any of the powers conferred on him by this notification save in respect of coin received by him on behalf of Government.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 2nd October 1872.

No. 3283.—The Governor-General in Council directs that Rule 4 of Section 60, Civil Pension Code, be cancelled, and that the following rules be added to the Code:—

Section 46, Rule 3.—If an officer has held more than one appointment, in respect of each of which, if he had held it separately and alone, pension or gratuity would have been admissible to him, the pension or gratuity, or pension and gratuity, admissible to him is the sum of the several pensions or gratuities, or pensions and gratuities, which would have been admissible to him if he had held each office separately and alone.

The consolidated pension thus admissible is subject to the Rules 53 (b) and (c), limiting its

amount to a certain maximum fixed with reference to length of service and average emoluments.

An officer is not entitled, for service in an office conjointly with another office, to any pension or gratuity which would not have been admissible to him if he had held the office separately and alone.

Section 96A.—An officer holding two or more separate appointments may not, save with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department, receive a pension or gratuity in respect to one or more of such appointments without retiring from the service altogether. There is no objection to his being relieved from one or more of such appointments at any time without being compelled to leave the service altogether; but in such case, any pension or gratuity which may be admissible to him in respect to the office or offices of which he is relieved, will be deferred until he finally retires.

SEPARATE REVENUE. (OPIMUM.)

The 2nd October 1872.

No. 3302.

Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1872-73.

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			SEVEN YEARS OF BENGAL OPIMUM EXPORT MONTHLY DUY ON MALWA OPIMUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than estimate.
Bengal	444,015	495,079	51,064	3,104,192	3,551,469	447,277
Bombay	192,148	195,840	3,692	1,900,022	1,981,169	81,147
Total	636,163	690,919	54,756	5,004,214	5,532,638	528,424

* Instead of 44 1/2 chests as originally estimated, the quantity sold in 1872-73 will be (as already advertised), in consequence of the failure of the crop, only 42,475 chests. The average price of a chest was estimated originally at Rs. 1,200. It must now be Rs. 1,212 if the whole estimate is to be made good. The figures here shown as "estimate" are adjusted accordingly.

The following Order, issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 1042.—*Simla, the 4th October 1872.*—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 23rd and 27th August 1872, pages 3776 to 3778 and pages 3807 and 3808, respectively, are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*" of the 23rd August 1872, page 3776.

INDIA OFFICE;

The 20th August 1872.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the under-mentioned promotions amongst the officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India.

BRAVET.

* * * * *

To be Captains.

* * * * *

Lieutenant Malcolm Ogilvie Boyd, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th April 1872.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Augustus Kirkwood Comber. Dated 12th December 1871.

Major James Burn. Dated 12th December 1871.

* * * * *

J. WARE EDDAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 1196J.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 10th October 1872.—Mr. Robert Sutherland Taylor McEwen, a Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 7th instant.

The 14th October 1872.—Mr. Ambrose William Bushe Power, Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, for two days, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 16th July last.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th October 1872.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Robert Gordon, late an Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, having returned to duty on the 23rd ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 30th August last, is cancelled.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th October 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the following re-adjustment of the Munsifce jurisdictions in the District of Bancoorah, with effect from the 15th November 1872.

Instead of the present five Munsifces there will be three, as shown below:—

(1.) Bishenpore Munsifce, which will include Thannahs Bishenpore and Oudah.

(2.) Sudder or Bancoorah Munsifce, comprising the whole of Thannahs Bancoorah and Chatna.

(3.) Gungajalghatti Munsifce, the present Barjorah Chowkee being removed to Gungajalghatti. This Munsifce will be coterminous with Thannah Gungajalghatti, which now includes Pergunnah Mahesra.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th September 1872.—Under the provisions of clause 2, Section 3, Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the ferry on the road between Farashdanga and Moorshedabad, which has been cut away by the river, being declared a public ferry.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]
DECLARATION.

The 1st October 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the cost of the Jessore Municipality, viz. for a site for digging a tank in the village of Shunkurpore, Pergunnah Emadpore, within the municipal limits of the town of Jessore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a parcel of land measuring 1 beegah 18 cottahs 1 chittack, more or less, is required.

The land is bounded as follows:—

North—By Aukhiluddin's land.

West—By Bhagar or Byepath.

South—By the house of Haran and Pyz Shekh.

East—By a kutcha village road.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]
DECLARATION.

The 20th September 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a new Mahomedan Burial Ground in the village of Sulkeah, Pergunnah Pyckan, Zillah Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 biggahs 2 cottahs and 2 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by a piece of waste land belonging to Kadar Nath, Sadookhan and the dwelling-house of Rambullab Manjoo; on the west and south by Sitra Nath Bose's lane; and on the east by the dwelling house and land of Reemto Chowdry, is required within the aforesaid village of Sulkeah. The plan may be inspected in the Office of the Collector of Howrah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]
DECLARATION.

The 25th September 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the erection of a Police Outpost in the village of Luckisarie, Pergunnah Salemabad, Zillah Monghyr, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1 beegah of standard measurement, bounded on the north by an irrigation canal; south by dhan fields belonging to one Heyat Ally; east by the Jumooe Road; and west by Heera Sing's fields, is required within the aforesaid village of Luckisarie.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information:—

Simla, the 4th October 1872.

No. 3850.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter, No. 4017, dated 11th September, from the Government of Bengal, giving cover to one from the Inspector-General of Hospitals reporting the disobedience of orders and insubordination of certain supernumerary Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and recommending their dismissal from the service.

A petition addressed to the Governor-General in Council by the said Sub-Assistant Surgeons, dated September 19th.

The resources of the Medical Department were and are still strained to the utmost to keep up the supply of medical subordinates for the fever districts of the Burdwan division, but yet the supply is insufficient.

2. The circumstance led His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to consider that some of the passed students of Sub-Assistant Surgeon's grade, doing duty as supernumeraries at the Medical College Hospital, might be utilized with advantage to the people, and some benefit to their own professional knowledge, by being placed temporarily at the disposal of the Civil Surgeon of Burdwan for service there. Under the orders quoted on the margin, these

Notification No. 2231, dated 24th November 1861.
Vide Calcutta Gazette of 1862, page 1046.
Resolution of Financial Department, No. 2406, dated 14th July 1864.

young men draw as supernumeraries, until posted to permanent appointments, Rs. 50 a month from the date of their declaration of their willingness to serve Government, and are liable to be distributed as supernumeraries on that salary in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces as the public service may require. Of late, however, it has not been usual to send them into the interior as supernumeraries, and they have been allowed to remain attached to the Medical College Hospital, but doing really little or no actual duty till opportunities have occurred for employing them permanently.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor, thinking it desirable that the services of these young men should be made available, instructed the Inspector-General of Hospitals to revert generally to the practice of employing supernumeraries in the mofussil, and directed specially that any sent at the present time to the Burdwan districts should receive the full travelling allowances of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon if required to move about; while if any of them were entrusted with the separate charge of an endemic dispensary, he should be at once allowed the full pay of a Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, viz., Rs. 100 a month, though still, under the rules, a supernumerary.

4. The Inspector-General accordingly issued orders on the 9th

1. Trojahnath Bose.
2. Keshub Chander Monkerjee.
3. Jaldanath Dey.
4. Durga Churn Singh.

August, through the Principal of the Medical College, that the four supernumerary Sub-Assistant Surgeons named on the margin should proceed to Burdwan and place themselves under the orders of the Civil Surgeon. Instead, however, of obeying, they, with all the other supernumeraries at the Presidency, formed a deputation to the In-

spector-General and stated their unwillingness to go to Burdwan on a salary of Rs. 50. The special conditions under which they were going to Burdwan were explained to them, and they were advised to obey first and remonstrate afterwards through the proper channel if they found they had then any cause of complaint. On the 17th August the orders that had been passed were repeated, but with no other effect than to call forth from the officers named a petition addressed to the Inspector-General of Hospitals direct, protesting against the action of their superiors. They were told to submit this petition through the Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, the officer under whose orders they had been placed.

5. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons disobeyed this order, saying that as they had declined to go to Burdwan they were not subordinate to the Civil Surgeon of that place but to the Principal of the Medical College, and addressed a petition to that officer, in which they begged to tender their resignation of their appointments unless their petition received a favorable reply. They also wrote to the Inspector-General of Hospitals and refused to go to Burdwan until what they asked for had been granted. To give them a last opportunity of reconsidering their conduct, the Inspector-General issued orders that within 24 hours of the receipt of his memorandum the Sub-Assistant Surgeons should proceed to Burdwan, and, having ascertained that these orders were also disobeyed, the Inspector-General of Hospitals represented the case for the orders of Government, with the recommendation that the officers concerned be dismissed the Government service, and that the fact of this dismissal be published in the *Gazette of India*. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has expressed his concurrence with the recommendation of the Inspector-General.

6. The supernumerary Sub-Assistant Surgeons have not only after repeated warnings persistently refused to obey the orders of their superiors, but they have shown this insubordination at a time when medical aid to relieve their suffering fellow-countrymen in Burdwan was urgently demanded. The orders which they received were not inconsistent with the engagements into which they had entered, and His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, after a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, is pleased to direct that Sub-Assistant Surgeons Troyluknath Bose, Keshub Chunder Mookerjee, Jadomath Dey, and Durga Churn Singhee, be dismissed the Government service. And that this order be published for general information.

By Order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

The following Orders, issued by the Government of India, Foreign Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 2058.—*Simla, the 3rd October 1872.*—*Notification.—Political.*—As a reward for services rendered by Baboo Hurri Churn Surma in connection with the recent expedition into the Lushai country, the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer upon him the title of Rai Bahadoor as a personal distinction.

No. 2142.—*Simla, the 3rd October 1872.*—*Appointments.—General.*—Mr. C. E. Buckland, M.C.S., to be an attaché in the Foreign Department, with effect from 17th November 1871.

No. 2143.—The Raja of Nattore to be an attaché in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 13th June 1872.

The following Order, issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 1042.—*Simla, the 4th October 1872.*—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 23rd and 27th August 1872, pages 3776 to 3778 and pages 3807 and 3808, respectively, are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*" of the 23rd August 1872, page 3776.

INDIA OFFICE,
The 20th August 1872.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the under-mentioned promotions amongst the officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

* * * * *
Major William Robert Gordon. Dated 12th December 1871.

* * * * *
A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th October 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the abolition of the Court of Small Causes at Behor, in the District of Dacca, from the 1st November next, and invested, under Section 29, Act VI of 1871, the Munsif of Moonsheegunge with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the amount of Rs. 50. This jurisdiction will be exercised over the whole extent of the Munsifship of Moonsheegunge.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th September 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the thirteen villages named in the margin, which were formerly on the north bank of the River Ganges (Padma), and which have since through changes in the course of the river come to be on the south bank, will be transferred in all departments from the jurisdiction of the Pubna District to that of the Nuddea District, with effect from the 1st November next.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Chur Koorurea.
Choonpurah.
Gyathoreo.
Kuchoudanga.
Mahanuggur.
Shokhpore.
Koodhosh Kanoon Doon.
Gopenthpore.
Nourberla.
Baklah Arazee.
Baklah.
Koonbesh.
Batus Harraopore.

[Third Publication.]

Description of the Military Limits of the Berhampore Cantonment.

DESCRIPTION.	Forward bearings.	Distances in feet.
No. 2 pillar is fixed by the following bearings, viz.—		
On the spire of the Berhampore College	204° 30'	
„ south-west angle of the roof of the European Infantry Hospital...	231° 30'	
„ north west ditto ditto ditto	255° 30'	
No. 1 pillar is situated in the angle formed by the intersection of the river road with that running from the river along the southern edge of the Berhampore Bazaar towards the western flank of the Kudye Bazaar; its relations to No. 2 pillar are	98° 15'	1,118
No. 2 pillar is situated where the south-east angle of the Berhampore Bazaar meets the western flank of the Kudye Bazaar, and its relations to No. 3 pillar are	171° 00'	798
No. 3 pillar is situated about half way down, and about 40 yards to the eastward of the western flank of the Kudye Bazaar, and from it the boundary runs still southwards to pillar No. 4, which is on the south side of the road leading from the river through cantonments towards Moorshedabad	197° 00'	502
From No. 4 to No. 5 the boundary runs almost due east along the southern side of the Moorshedabad road	105° 00'	1,576
No. 5 is situated in the inner or western angle formed by the intersection of the Moorshedabad road, with a road running south parallel to the east side of the Barrack square and close to the eastern edge of a long tank called the Lall Diggee, and the boundary follows the whole of the western edge of the latter road till it crosses at right angles another road leading west and north-west to the Barrack Square and eastwards towards the southern edge of the old parade ground, and of the old sepoy lines	202° 00'	2,603
From No. 6, which is situated on the southern side of the latter road, and in the prolongation of that leading from No. 5, the boundary makes a very slight easterly deflection to No. 7, which is situated close to the south-west corner of a small bridge on a narrow road leading from the Gorah Bazaar to the Barrack square	190° 15'	758
From No. 7 the boundary runs west north-west to No. 8	289° 45'	1,107
No. 8 pillar is situated a little to the south-west of the Conjee-house (or Barrack cells) and opposite to the intersection of a road leading towards the river along the north of the Gorah Bazaar, with another road leading westwards into that Bazaar, and from it the course of the boundary towards No. 9 pillar is	288° 00'	1,440
No. 9 pillar is in the inner or northern angle formed by the intersection of the former of the roads above mentioned with the river road, and from it the boundary runs north-westerly across the river road to No. 10, which is on the crest of the bank of the river	302° 15'	46
From No. 10 the boundary follows the course of the river in a north north-easterly direction to No. 11, which is on the western side of the river road, opposite the intersection of the latter by the road running along the south of the Berhampore Bazaar towards the Kudye Bazaar.		
The bearing and distance from No. 10 to No. 11 pillars, taken direct from point to point, are	12° 00'	4,260
From No. 11 the boundary crosses the river road to No. 1	85° 30'	41

A. MacKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

The following Resolutions are published for general information :—

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

EDUCATION.

Hazareebaugh, the 30th September 1872.

Read—

Minute by His Honor dated the 19th September 1871, calling for opinions in regard to the means by which local officers and those of the Educational Department may be brought into *rappor*t, with a view to the promotion of the interests of public education, and particularly to the re-arrangement of educational circles of inspection so as to correspond with divisions and districts of the civil administration.

Read—

Letter No. 2111, dated the 19th July 1871, to the Director of Public Instruction, on the subject of the want of interest exhibited by local officers in the improvement of the schools placed in charge of them.

Read—

Director of Public Instruction's No. 709, dated 14th February 1872, in reply to the above.

Read—

Replies to the above from Director of Public Instruction, No. 710, dated 15th February 1872.

Commissioner of Rajshahye,	No. 282, dated 22nd November 1871.
" of Orissa,	" 726, dated 9th December 1871.
" of Assam,	" 3, dated 3rd January 1872.
" of Chittagong,	" 465, dated 1th " "
" of Bhaugulpore,	" 405, dated 10th " "
" of Chota Nagpore,	" 185, dated 15th February " "
" of Burdwan,	" 6, dated 2nd March " "
" of Dacca,	" 729, dated 11th " "
" of Patna,	" 91, dated 15th " "
" of Cooch Behar,	" 75, dated 17th April " "
" of Presidency Division,	No. 1312, dated 19th April 1872.

Read—

Letter No. 3769, dated 18th December 1871, to the Director of Public Instruction, in regard to the appointment of school-masters by local committees.

1. The Director of Public Instruction was requested, in the minute of 19th September, to submit a scheme by which one or two Commissioners' divisions, and no more, might be placed under one Inspector of Schools, and the circles of Deputy Inspectors might be made to correspond exactly with civil districts and sub-divisions. The Director and Commissioners of divisions were at the same time asked to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor their views as to the best mode by which the local educational officers might be brought into closer connection with the officers of the general administration, and might receive their support and assistance to the utmost extent possible.

2. With reference to the first point, the Director of Public Instruction has submitted a scheme for the re-arrangement of the Inspectors' circles, which would entail an increase of inspecting agency by the appointment of a separate Inspector for Orissa. The proposal cannot be entertained; and taking into consideration the possibility of changes being made in the composition of the various divisions, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that Orissa may be united with the Burdwan division in one circle of inspection, for the present at least. Similarly, the arrangement by which the Chota Nagpore division is, as a special arrangement, placed under the Inspector of the Presidency circle, may be continued for the present.

3. His Honor has therefore been pleased to make the following re-arrangement of the educational circles :—

Educational circle.	Administrative division.	Inspector.	Head-quarter.
Western circle to coincide with	Burdwan and Orissa	Mr. H. L. Martin	Hoochly.
Presidency circle ditto	Presidency and Chota Nagpore	" Woodrow	Calcutta.
Rajshahye circle ditto	Rajshahye	Babu Bhoolow Moskerjee	Berhampore.
East Bengal circle ditto	Dacca and Chittagong	Mr. C. H. Clark	Dacca.
Bihar circle ditto	Patna and Bhaugulpore	Dr. Fallon	Patna.
Assam circle ditto	Assam and Cooch Behar	Mr. G. Bellett	Cowhatly.

As a special arrangement, the Khasiah Hills will remain under Mr. Clarke, the Inspector of the eastern circle, for the present.

4. One Deputy Inspector is to be attached to each district, except the districts of Assam, including Goulparah and the Garo and Khasiah Hills, where the existing arrangement will be allowed to continue for the present. Special arrangements will also be made for the Sonthal Pergunnahs (where sub-divisions have hitherto been called districts, and Mission schools predominate), for the Chittagong Hill Tracts, for Singhbhum, and for any other wild and peculiarly situated districts. When it is found necessary to attach more than one Deputy Inspector to any district, one is to be the principal Deputy Inspector for the whole district, with head-quarters at the sudder station, and the others are to be subordinate. The subordinate Deputy Inspectors will be posted to sub-divisions, when this can be done conveniently. But it will probably be convenient to substitute for some of the present Deputy Inspectors a class of Sub-Deputy Inspectors, such as now exist in Behar, men on Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per mensem, to circulate among and inspect the patshalas.

The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to submit, with the least possible delay, a statement showing where he would propose to post each Deputy Inspector with reference to the orders contained above.

5. The great object of the Government now is to extend primary education among the masses of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that under arrangements now in progress, if the Municipal Bill becomes law, many villages will establish primary schools aided by Government funds; and he is prepared to take advantage of the present favorable state of the Bengal finances to make a considerable additional allotment for that purpose, in addition to the new grant provided for in the budget of the present year. It seems to His Honor that this scheme can only be carried out by the influence and aid of the district authorities, and that this the most important branch of education must of necessity be placed under their superintendence.

Moreover, under the altered conditions in regard to grants-in-aid for middle and higher schools, since such grants must be limited to a fixed total in each district, and are to be given with reference to many local considerations in each case, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the district authorities should have a large voice in the matter, and that they should be assisted by district committees composed of the most qualified persons of various classes, and representing various interests. After a careful consideration, then, of all the opinions given by both administrative and educational officers on the second point raised in the minute of the 19th September, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided upon localising the educational control and establishing district school committees constituted in the following manner.

6. The Deputy Inspectors of each district will be placed under the authority of the Magistrate and Collector. In each district the present local committee will form the nucleus of a district school committee, and the Commissioner of the division will be invited to submit names of suitable residents in all parts of the district to add to it. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that in many districts judicial officers have given very valuable help on school committees, and he hopes they will continue to serve on the committees now to be appointed. The Commissioner will exercise a general supervision and control over the committees, and, if present, will preside at the meetings of the committee. The Magistrate and Collector will be Vice-President, and take the chair when the Commissioner is not present. He will be authorized to delegate this duty to any other member acceptable to the committee generally when he is not present himself. The Inspector of the circle will be *ex-officio* a member of all committees. The Vice-President will be the active head of the committee, and will carry on the duties through the Deputy Inspectors and the secretary, subject to the resolutions of the committee. The head master of the Government school or other educational officer selected will be secretary to the committee. A clerk, if necessary, may be allowed. The Deputy or Sub-Deputy Inspectors of sub-divisions will be placed under the sub-divisional officers. Hereafter a sub-divisional educational sub-committee may be constituted to manage educational affairs in any sub-division where there are many schools of a superior class. Such sub-committee will be subordinate to the district committee, and will be presided over by the sub-divisional officer.

7. All ordinary Government schools will be under the management and supervision of the committee. The Government will allot a certain sum for grants-in-aid to each district, distinguishing the allotment for middle and higher education and that for primary education. Grants for aided schools of the former class will be made on the recommendation of the committee, the opinion of the Inspector being required in each case; while the sums devoted to primary education will be allotted by the Magistrate and Collector with the advice of the committee. It is to be understood, however, in regard to the higher and middle schools classed as *aided*, that the district committees, having assigned the grants, will not have authority to interfere with the local committees or other managers of these schools. The inspecting officer will, as now, see that the conditions of the grants are complied with, but subject to these conditions: it is the wish of the Government to leave the local management of aided schools as unfettered as possible. All questions of making new grants-in-aid and of renewing or revising old grants will be considered by the district committees on the report of the Inspector.

8. All school accounts and returns will in the first instance be sent by the local manager or the school-master to the Deputy Inspector, who, acting under the orders of the Magistrate, will pass them on with such remarks as may be called for. In the case of *patschalas* and other primary schools, the Deputy Inspector, under the orders of the Magistrate, will check and pass the accounts. Quarterly abstract statements of the accounts of primary schools will be forwarded to the Inspector in such form as may be prescribed. The accounts and returns for all Government or aided, higher, normal, and middle class schools will be sent on by the Deputy Inspector to the Circle Inspector for check and audit, and for these schools the Circle Inspector will, as heretofore, be responsible that the accounts are regular, and that the rules entitling the schools to the moneys drawn have been complied with. In cases where Municipal Commissioners contribute to any school in their town a sum equal to or larger than the Government grant, and are willing to take charge of such school, the entire supervision of such school and its accounts may be made over to the Commissioners, who will enjoy the quarterly grant payable for the school on condition of its being kept efficient and of its being open to inspection. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to draw up a scheme whereby quarterly accounts, payments, and returns, may be substituted for monthly accounts in the case of all aided and primary schools and of net grants to *zillah* schools. To prevent hardship to school-masters, the payment of their salaries might be made, subject to certain safeguards, monthly, if the local committee think it desirable to do so.

9. In all districts of the Bengal province where aided schools of the higher and middle classes abound, the inspection and control of any or all such schools may, with the Commissioner's consent, be left in the hands of the Circle Inspector as at present. In the districts where this arrangement is adopted, the Inspector will receive accounts and returns from these schools direct, and will exercise his present powers in regard to them. All such arrangements are to be reported for the approval of Government. The training or normal schools will be under the Magistrate, acting with the advice of the committee. Separate orders will be passed in each case as to whether collegiate schools, high schools, and second grade colleges are to be under the supervision of the committee or under the educational authorities direct. All colleges educating up to the R. A. standard will be independent of the district committees, except that their remarks and recommendations will always receive the attention of Government.

10. The Inspector, under the general control of the Director, will nominate for all appointments to masterships in Government schools on salaries of Rs. 50 a month and less than Rs. 200. The nomination will be subject to the approval of the committee, who will appoint if they approve it. Should the Inspector be unable to make any nomination satisfactory to the committee, the matter will be referred to Government through the Director. The Magistrate will appoint to masterships in Government training and primary schools on salaries of less than Rs. 50 a month, notifying such appointments to the district committee; the district committee will appoint to masterships on salaries under Rs. 50 a month in all other Government schools; the Inspector will, in case of reference from the Magistrate or committee, advise them in making such nomination, and

will in all cases test the fitness of the masters. For all appointments of Rs. 200 and upwards, recommendations are to be submitted to Government, by whom the appointments will be made and gazetted. The Director will recommend fit persons after obtaining the opinions of the committee regarding the person or persons proposed.

11. The Deputy Inspector will submit his inspection reports to the Vice-President of the committee. The Vice-President will forward them without delay to the Inspector with any remark he may wish to add.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes that in the Education Department the Inspector should occupy towards the local authorities much the same position that Government Inspectors of Education, Police, and other departments occupy in England. He will be the agent of the Government, to whom the Government will look to see that the local authorities fulfil the conditions on which grants are made to them; that the school-masters are efficient; that schools are well managed; that pupils are well taught; that the accounts are reliable and correct; that instruction is conducted in accordance with the general rules laid down; and that scholarships and rewards are fairly given. Separate instructions will be given regarding scholarships on receipt of reply to a reference which has been made to the Director.

13. The Deputy Inspectors will be personally responsible for the correctness and completeness of the inspection reports and accounts submitted by them, and will, in respect of these latter duties, while acting under the Magistrate's orders, be still strictly supervised by the Inspector. They will also be subject to the Inspector's instructions in regard to such schools as the Commissioner may have placed under direct departmental control, and will ordinarily accompany them on their tours and at all times render them every information and assistance.

14. The Inspector will render the Commissioner every advice and information in educational matters, and will comply with his wishes in regard to the time and manner of performing his duties as much as possible, but he will be, as above explained, an independent officer. It will be his duty to audit and pass, subject to the exceptions made in paragraph 8 of this resolution, all accounts as he now does. He will take every opportunity to test and ascertain the qualifications and conduct of the masters, whether nominated by the Education Department or by the committee; and all masters nominated by the committee will be specially reported on by him the first time he visits the school.

15. The Inspector will record his own observations as he visits each school. He will bring to the notice of the local committees matters within their cognizance; he will refer more important matters to the Commissioner, and he will report to the Government, through the Director, very important matters, and all matters in which, in his opinion, the committee fail to comply with rules and conditions fairly brought to their notice. Once a year he will report on the whole educational management within his circle.

16. The forms of returns and tables will be proscribed by the Director under the instructions of Government, so that the Commissioner and Inspector may have the same set of returns for their annual reports. It will be desirable that the Commissioner and Inspector should make their annual reports in communication with one another, so that their different views of the same subjects may be compared, and, if possible, reconciled; or if not, the difference of view should be clearly stated. It will probably be best that the committee should submit their annual returns and report to the Commissioner, sending a duplicate to the Inspector, and that the Inspector's reports should be submitted to Government through the Commissioner and the Director, with the Commissioner's remarks and the Director's summary and review.

17. The effect of these changes will be to make it less possible for the Director to exercise a direct control over local operations, that having been transferred to the civil officers. The Director will have certain powers, to be more minutely detailed in separate orders, but will be brought into closer relations with Government as the medium of communication between the local and inspecting authorities and the Government, the adviser of the Government in educational matters, the condenser and compiler of statistical information, and the organ of the views of Government. In this respect the change in his position will be similar to that lately made in regard to the Inspector General.

of Police. He will communicate directly with the Secretary to Government in the General Department without formal official correspondence, and accommodation will be found for him and his establishment in the office of the Bengal Secretariat, of which his office will be in fact a branch.

18. More particular instructions regarding the management of primary schools are contained in a separate resolution of to-day's date, whereby a grant of four lakhs of rupees is made for extending patschalas or primary schools.

C. BERNARD,

Offy. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Hazareebaugh, the 30th September 1872.

THE management of the provincial finances during the past year has resulted in a considerable saving, and it is hoped that there will be a saving in the present year also. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to take the opportunity to make a real and substantial attempt to establish a good system of primary education of the simplest character in these great provinces.

A resolution of this date places under local officers the grants for education, and especially for primary education. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes at once to put at the disposal of the Magistrates of districts the means of assisting and promoting indigenous education of this primary character. He is accordingly pleased to assign to the various divisions and districts, according to the distribution list hereto annexed, sums to the amount of Rs. 4,00,000, to be used in developing primary education in addition to the other grants already made for the same purpose, and to be spent between this time and the end of the financial year 1873-74. The money is assigned to districts in the proportions in which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it might best be given, but he will be happy to consider any proposal of Commissioners for a more advantageous distribution. The assignment has been made with reference to the population and the amount of Government money already spent on vernacular education in each district.

2. A statement annexed shows the number of schools now existing in each district, also the schools recently sanctioned by orders of 31st July and the approximate number which it is now hoped to establish.

3. It may be hoped that the grants already in the budget for 1872-73 will be repeated in 1873-74, while the grant now made is to be brought into operation gradually, and spread over the remainder of the present year and the whole of 1873-74. Of this grant sums not exceeding on the whole one lakh may be spent in the present financial year if it is possible to establish the schools in time. Three lakhs are taken as the annual expenditure for 1873-74, the calculation being that at an average of Rs. 40 to 50 per school, that sum will suffice to establish 6,000 to 7,000 schools.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that economies and savings now effected will place the provincial finances of Bengal in a position to bear such burdens for some time to come. He also hopes that by the end of 1873-74 the new municipal system will be so far established that a considerable portion of the burden now assumed by Government may be taken over by the Municipalities of considerable and prosperous villages, and that Town Municipalities will be able to support or render self-supporting some of the schools of a higher class which now absorb a large share of the educational grant. In this way Government money, in addition to that already saved, will be made available for poorer and more backward places.

The establishment of local road funds may be expected to set free some of the money hitherto devoted to material improvement; and however desirable buildings and other public works may be, the improvement of the humbler classes of the people by making them intelligent human beings is an object to which even some material improvements may, if it is absolutely necessary, be postponed. The Lieutenant-Governor has in consequence pledged himself not to attempt fresh taxation if he can help it for

some time to come. But his hope is that if, by a careful use of the money now in hand, by continual economy of administration, and by such re-adjustments as are possible, he can secure the maintenance for some years of the schools now to be established, the means of farther continuing them will, by the blessing of Providence, be some how or other forthcoming in the hands of those who may succeed him. He feels himself justified then in attempting a beginning of a work of which even a successful beginning would be a great achievement.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor's wish is that the money now granted should be used to encourage and develop in rural villages proper indigenous education, that is, reading, writing, arithmetic, in the real indigenous language and character of each province. He would not, as a rule, think it necessary to employ highly trained masters on considerable salaries. He would rather give money as a grant-in-aid to men of the purely indigenous school-master class, provided each keeps up in a place where it is required, and among a population of cultivators and laborers, a school efficient according to native standards, and submits it to inspection and examination. Perhaps for such purposes an allowance of Rs. 2 or 3 per mensem will in many cases suffice, more especially in places where the village or landlord or other party interested is willing to make up the remainder of the ordinary Rs. 5 patshala grant. Recently the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned four Rs. 2½ patshala grants in Tipperah on the application of a zemindar, who has agreed to give the other Rs. 2½ for each school himself. It is hoped that in all wards' estates the Court of Wards will be able to double any share of the present grant that may be allotted for schools in these estates. Where no such aid is available, and where the people are poor and backward, a larger Government grant may be given; but no grant to a village school is to exceed Rs. 5 per mensem. With such a basis, and some receipts from fees or gratuities, a village school will be established. Those places should be selected where the need is greatest, and where the people are ready to help themselves to some extent; places already provided for being left to themselves for the present, or only assisted in a moderate degree on condition of inspection and improved methods. In places where, though immediate assistance is not available, a municipal organization may be shortly expected, the maximum of Rs. 5 per mensem may be given, provided the leading men promise as far as they can to contribute a share when a Municipality is constituted. But of all things must be avoided a grant which may be used to turn out clerks and attorneys: education of that kind is separately provided for.

6. The only languages to be taught in patshalas should be Bengalee, Hindee, Assamese, and Ooryah, in their respective provinces, and the aboriginal languages in some of the districts where there is a large aboriginal population using their own languages, as the Koles of Chota Nagpore, the Sonthals of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Khassials of the Khassiah Hills, the Khamtees, Cacharees, and others in Assam, and the Lepchas of Darjeeling. The Bengalee, Ooryah, and Assamese characters are well defined. Most of the aboriginals having no character of their own, have been, and with advantage may still be, instructed in the Roman character. As respects Hindee, the written or Kaithae character only differs from the Nagree as the English written character differs from the printed character; and though the prejudices of the people are no doubt much in favor of the written character which they use, still seeing how simple and easily learned is the Nagree character to those who know the Kaithae, and considering that all the printed books are in the Nagree character, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the school-masters should be required to learn and that the boys should be taught the latter character, as well as practised assiduously in the written character. In fact, arithmetic and writing are the main subjects in which the people desire instruction, and many books will not be used; those that are used will be of the simplest and cheapest description.

7. Where Mahomedans preponderate in the population, the Lieutenant-Governor will not object to the grant to their *maktabs* of aid similar to that given to the patshalas or common village schools, provided a useful primary education is really given. But the impression the Lieutenant-Governor has derived from all he has seen of many indigenous patshalas in such districts is that the lower classes of the Mahomedans resort much more freely to the

mon vernacular schools than their higher classes do to the English schools; and he considers that it is better for all parties that they should continue to do so. It is only necessary to take care that in Mahomedan districts (and a large proportion of Bengal districts are more Mahomedan than Hindu) a fair share of the school-masters' places in the common schools is given to Mahomedans, so that people of that persuasion may have no ground for feeling themselves at a disadvantage. The provision of higher education for Mahomedans has separately engaged the attention of Government, and these remarks do not touch that subject.

8. Newly appointed teachers of village schools, whether gurus or Mahomedans, should be attached for some months to training classes at the district or sub-divisional head-quarters, either before they set up their schools or at the next rice-sowing season, or at such convenient opportunities as may offer themselves. Village school-masters when under instruction at training classes will be allowed to draw the Government grant just as if they were present with their school. It will be in the discretion of the Magistrate to decide which of the newly appointed masters should attend training classes at once, and which should come into the training classes at some future time; ordinarily, he would test the capacity of each candidate for a school-mastership through the Deputy Inspector. Any portion of the present grant which cannot be properly spent on patshahis may, with the sanction of the Magistrate and the district committee, be expended on the establishment of one or more training classes for village teachers at the zillah school; in some very large districts it may be necessary also to open training schools at the head-quarters of one or more sub-divisions. Where normal schools already exist, they will be utilized for instruction of the new training classes. Eventually funds will be provided for these training classes by savings from and re-organization of the present normal schools, many or most of which have been turned aside from their proper object of providing teachers for the lowest grade of primary schools.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is fully aware that to people who see only the expensive Government and aided schools in Bengal towns, or to those who know the Government village schools of some other parts of India, it may seem a sanguine view to hope that any system of rural education can be successfully based upon Government monthly grants of only Rs. 5, 4, and 3 per mensem to each school. He is aware that in Western and Central India the Government wages of village school-masters range from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25 a month, while in Northern India there are, it is believed, few village school-masters who draw less than Rs. 8 a month from Government. But Mr. Campbell believes that in most districts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, though unlappily too rare in so great populations, there are still scores, if not hundreds, of petty village school-masters, who keep village schools of 15 to 30 boys and girls, and who maintain themselves and their families from the fees in money or in kind which the parents may be able to afford. If a boy's father is well to do, he gives the guru two, three, or four annas a month; if he is poor, he gives one anna or a couple seers of rice a month. Boys of very poor parents or orphans are often taught by the guru without any fee. This is the kind of educational agency Government finds ready to its hand in Bengal villages; these are the schools which ordinary villagers are accustomed to, and for which they have a regard. One of these gurus would certainly find his position immensely improved by a Government or municipal grant of Rs. 30, 40, or 50 a year.

10. In illustration of the kind of schools which are wanted, of the class of teachers who should be engaged, and of the subjects which should be taught under the patshala system, copies of a report from Mr. C. B. Clarke upon primary education in Mymensing, also extracts from reports by Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, Colonel E. T. Dalton, c.s.i., and Mr. H. C. Sutherland, on educational matters, are hereto appended. It is quite clear that if rural schools are to be popular among ordinary villagers, the teachers must be of the old gurumohasoy class, or must come from the same social and intellectual stratum. The lads or men who stay two years at our normal schools and receive Rs. 4, 5, and even 10 for being taught, will rarely, if ever, accept a patshala teachership in which they must sit down for life upon a salary of Rs. 5 plus fees, equal to about Rs. 8 or 9 a month at all. What is wanted is to teach ordinary village boys enough to enable

them to take care of their own interests in their own station of life as petty shop-keepers, small landholders, ryots, handicraftsmen, weavers, village head-men, boatmen, fishermen, and what not. It is beyond all things desirable not to impart at village schools that kind of teaching which, in a transition state of society, might induce boys to think themselves above manual labor or ordinary village work. To the really able boys at patshalas opportunities for advancement will be offered by a chain of scholarships, the gainers of which can pass through the several grades of schools up to a University degree. One valuable means of providing that the ordinary patshala course of study shall be confined to reading and writing the vernacular, to simple and mental arithmetic, and to a knowledge of mensuration, and the native system of land survey, will be a regulation that proficiency in these subjects only will be required from candidates for patshala scholarships.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor by no means wishes to fetter the Magistrates or committees in their arrangements for the prompt and proper administration of the educational grants now made. Indeed, the only restriction he would insist upon is, that not more than Rs. 5 per mensem of public money should be given to any one school; that the vernacular only is taught in any school receiving a patshala grant; that every patshala is open to inspection and sends in such simple quarterly statements as may be required; and that any grant is liable to suspension or withdrawal if the school is not properly kept up.

It has been suggested to the Lieutenant-Governor that a Magistrate or committee of a large district, who desired to give prompt effect to the present orders, would proceed somewhat as follows:—

An average district, containing two or three sub-divisions besides the head-quarter division, 2,400 villages, and one and a half to two millions of population, might, perhaps, already contain 50 Government patshalas, 300 indigenous patshalas, and might under the present orders have obtained a grant of Rs. 9,000, equal to 200 patshala grants of Rs. 45 a year. The Magistrate would, perhaps, set aside Rs. 3,000 to be expended on Rs. 30 per annum grants to patshalas in Municipalities, on wards' estates, or on the estates of liberal zemindars; these 30-rupee grants would be distributed to village municipal committees or individuals who promised to contribute another Rs. 30 and to take charge of the patshala. Possibly some 30 or 35 of the 30-rupee grants would thus be distributed to municipal patshalas; there would remain 65 or 70 grants of Rs. 30 to be distributed to villages, on wards' estates, and on zemindarries where the zemindar was ready to contribute. In behalf of the wards' estates the Magistrate himself would be able to guarantee during the duration of the trust a certain number of 30-rupee contributions. The larger and more liberal zemindars, whether resident or non-resident, would be invited by the Magistrate or through the sub-divisional officer to contribute as many 30-rupee grants as they could afford, or as the villages on their estates might require. A zemindar so contributing would be allowed to nominate the guru and to manage the schools, subject to the general rules under which patshala grants are made. There would remain Rs. 6,000 a year for expenditure on patshala grants to ordinary village schools. The Magistrate would refer to the thannah register compiled in the census office, and ascertain which villages of 100 houses and upwards contain indigenous patshalas and which do not. He would either through, or after consulting, the sub-divisional officer, decide to give perhaps 60 patshala grants of Rs. 4 and 3 a month to existing indigenous patshalas, provided the gurus would accept the Government rules, and would agree, if called upon, to come into the sudder and study for six months at a normal class for gurus. In selecting existing patshalas for grants the Magistrate and the sub-divisional officer would be guided by various considerations; they would give some grants to old-established patshalas which were specially large and successful; they would give some grants to patshalas which were situate in large villages, but had heretofore been badly off owing to the poverty of the inhabitants; they would give some grants to newly planted patshalas of which the gurus were especially efficient and active. There would remain about Rs. 4,500 available for the establishment of new patshalas in places where none at present exist. The Magistrate and the sub-divisional officer, when selecting places for the establishment of fresh schools, would ordinarily be guided by the thannah registers at the census, and would select for

new patshalas the largest villages unoccupied by any school. No patshala grant would be given to any village which would not provide a house or hut of the ordinary kind used in the village for the reception of the school. When the villages were selected, the next question would be to find teachers. If possible, the Magistrate or sub-divisional officer would choose men of the ordinary gurumohasoy class or of the meeahjeeo class; and a new school-master should always be, if possible, a resident of the village or its neighbourhood. There will generally be found in Hindu neighbourhoods school-masters' sons or brothers or lads from some patwaree's family or from a petty dealer's (moodee's) shop, or from some zemindaree catcherry, who possesses enough knowledge to teach a patshala, and who will be content to sit down as a village school-master. If lads of sufficient age from neighbouring vernacular or aided schools will undertake the duty, the Magistrate might appoint some of them to patshalas in the neighbourhood of their houses.

It would be a condition of appointment of a new village school-master, and of any grant to the master of an existing school, that he should, if called upon, attend the normal class for a time, leaving a substitute in charge of the school. Until the arrangements to be made under this resolution are fairly complete, and until the bulk of the new schools are established, the Magistrate would ordinarily not insist on existing patshala teachers coming into the district head-quarters to attend the normal class. But when the schools are fairly started and regular inspection has begun, the Magistrate would, on the report of the Deputy or Sub-Deputy Inspector, call upon the least efficient village school-masters to attend the normal class. It would probably be useless to summon the very old gurumohasoy or meeahjees to the normal classes; old men of that stamp have done much good in their time; they are popular with the villagers, and they manage their schools fairly well; if new acquirements or modes of teaching are required, they will come with the next generation of village school-masters. But it will probably be desirable to bring into the normal classes the younger and the newly appointed village school-masters; if possible, newly appointed masters who have never taught village schools before, would be brought into the normal classes at the sudder before they establish their schools, and would be instructed for a few months. For the present it will be necessary to perfect village school-masters in reading and writing the printed character, of which (in Behar at any rate) they are often ignorant; to instruct them in the best modes of teaching simple and mental arithmetic; to improve their knowledge and power of teaching mensuration after the native fashion, bazaar accounts, and zemindaree accounts, and to enable them to understand and teach the very simple text-books on these latter subjects.

12. Since, however, as already said, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to abstain from giving minute instructions, he has caused an example of what steps might be taken to be entered in these orders, rather by way of suggestion than by way of precept. He rather wishes the local officers to whom the experiment is entrusted to work it out in their own way. He wishes that they should ascertain what indigenous means of education in reading, writing, and arithmetic exist; that they should enlist the people and their leading men as much as possible in favor of simple education, and that they should develop it by small grants according to the circumstances of each case under the system above proposed.

13. It is a question whether it may be best to set up experimental schools all over a district, or to try to make model educated tracts of limited areas. Pending the establishment of Municipalities, it will probably be best to establish a moderate number of schools here and there as examples all over the district, and to select a limited tract for a more full experiment. If a good sub-divisional or other officer can be found qualified and willing to undertake the experiment and to give real attention to it, it might be well to entrust to him the model tract.

14. Efforts should be made to enlist in this undertaking men of local influence and merit. In some parts of the country underpaid putwarees may be found who would for a small additional remuneration undertake the office of teacher. Regard should also be had to the considerations and conditions contained in the letter No. 2671, dated 31st July 1872, regarding the last grant

made for primary education. We should keep in view as much as possible the design to establish the school-master as part of the constitution of considerable villages, and to make him a functionary of importance and necessity when rural Municipalities are established.

15. For the present the distribution of these funds is to be made by the District Magistrates and sub-divisional officers, acting with the advice of, but not controlled by, the district educational committees. When the system is a little developed and local committees of men of the classes interested in primary instruction can be established, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to employ committees more freely in promoting primary education. The educational establishment will be at the disposal of Magistrates for the necessary inquiries, and any reasonable proposals to further the object in view will be entertained, especially any arrangement for providing a more numerous class of Sub-Inspectors for patshalas instead of the highly paid Deputy Inspectors maintained in perhaps unnecessary number for the higher classes of schools. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the experienced Inspectors who will now reside at the head-quarters of the principal divisions will give much advice and assistance, and as soon as the district educational committees are formed they should be consulted. It is hoped that by the end of the year 1872-73 the local officers will be in a condition to report the first fruits of these orders.

16. When the system develops, when the rural Municipalities undertake schools with Government assistance, when the demand for and means of education increase, more money may be available, and we may attempt more schools. The object of the present grant is to make a beginning of mass education in the country, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to be assured that the money is well spent. He would rather have an assurance of this kind and a demand for more money than be told that it has not been possible effectively to spend what is now given.

APPENDIX A.

Showing the grants now made for primary education to each District.

Division.	DISTRICT.	GRANT NOW MADE		
		For 1872-73.	For 1873-74.	Total.
BENGAL.				
	<i>Western Districts.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	2,600	7,800	10,400
	Bancoorah ...	1,000	3,000	4,000
	Beerbhoota ...	1,200	3,600	4,800
	Midnapore ...	3,800	11,400	15,200
	Hooghly with Howrah ...	2,200	6,600	8,800
	<i>Central Districts.</i>			
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	3,000	9,000	12,000
	Nudda ...	2,400	7,200	9,600
	Jessore ...	1,500	4,500	6,000
Rajshahye ...	Moorsheadabad ...	2,300	7,000	9,300
	Dinaghpore ...	2,250	6,750	9,000
	Maldah ...	1,100	3,300	4,400
	Rajshahye ...	1,800	5,400	7,200
	Rungpore ...	2,150	7,350	9,500
	Bogra ...	1,000	3,000	4,000
	<i>Central Districts.</i>			
Cooch Behar ...	Darjeeling ...	400	1,200	1,600
	Jalpigore ...	800	2,400	3,200
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,800	8,400	11,200
	Farruckpore ...	1,700	5,100	6,800
	Buckergunge ...	3,600	10,800	14,400
	Mymensing ...	3,200	9,600	12,800
	Sylhet ...	2,800	8,400	11,200
	Cachar ...	1,000	3,000	4,000
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	2,000	6,000	8,000
	Noakhully ...	1,400	4,200	5,600
	Tipperah ...	2,600	7,800	10,400
BNHAR.				
Patna ...	Patna ...	2,400	7,200	9,600
	Gya ...	3,000	9,000	12,000
	Shahabad ...	2,800	8,400	11,200
	Tirhoot ...	9,000	18,000	24,000
	Suran ...	3,000	9,000	12,000
	Chumparan ...	2,200	6,600	8,800
Bhaugulpore ...	Monghyr ...	2,700	8,100	10,800
	Bhaugulpore ...	2,700	8,100	10,800
	Purneah ...	2,200	6,600	8,800
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	2,000	6,000	8,000
ORISSA.				
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	3,000	9,000	12,000
	Poorie ...	1,500	4,500	6,000
	Balasore ...	1,500	4,500	6,000
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazarebaugh ...	1,800	5,400	7,200
	Lohardugga ...	2,800	8,400	11,200
	Singbhoon ...	800	2,400	3,200
	Maunbhoon ...	1,900	5,700	7,600
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.	Gowalparah ...	800	2,400	3,200
	Kamroop ...	900	2,700	3,600
	Durrang ...	450	1,350	1,750
	Nowgong ...	600	1,800	2,400
	Seebaugor ...	800	2,400	3,200
	Luckimpore ...	650	1,950	2,550
	Khasi Hills ...	800	2,400	3,200
Total grants for all Bengal ...		1,00,000	3,00,000	4,00,000

APPENDIX B.

Showing the existing Schools and the number it is hoped to establish in each district.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Total population.	Total number of all schools as shown by the census or other latest information.	Total number of Government and aided primary vernacular schools.	Number of schools recently granted by order of 31st July 1871.	Approximate number of schools it is hoped will be established under present orders.		
BENGAL.	Western Districts.							
	Burdwan	2,001,508	814	241	52	178		
	Bancoorah	526,772	483	65		85		
	Beerbhoom	605,021	672	30		80		
	Midnapore	2,522,172	1,943	214		250		
	Hoghly with Howrah	1,491,621	1,488	77		160		
	Central Districts.							
	Presidency ...	24 Pergunnahs ...	2,210,017	1,276	157	60	300	
		Nudden	1,806,102	579	181		160	
		Jessore	2,075,197	659	323		120	
	Rajshahye ...	Moorsheadabad ...	1,355,549	211	75	67	150	
		Dinagopore	1,501,521	188	217		150	
		Maldah	676,426	177	6		70	
		Rajshahye	1,310,727	215	135		120	
		Rangpore	2,150,179	276	197		160	
		Bograh	689,467	169	10		65	
		Pabna	1,218,279	151	13		120	
	Central Districts.							
	Cooch Behar ...	Durjooling	85,224	24	33	.....	25
		Jalpijore	618,048	41	19	.....	50
	Eastern Districts.							
	Dacca	Dacca	1,853,416	424	28	65	190	
		Farrakpore	1,012,589	163	17		120	
		Backergunge	2,379,878	512	8		240	
		Mymensingh	2,349,468	not given	21		215	
		Sylhet	1,722,434	84	1		190	
		Chabbar	201,988	15	4		60	
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	1,127,102	869	8	6	130		
	Nonkhully	713,623	627	4		90		
	Tippurah	1,531,030	192	6		175		
BEHAR.	Patna	Patna	1,669,638	653	4	30	163	
		Gya	1,911,151	112	12	38	300	
		Siwanbad	1,729,854	137	8	30	190	
		Tirhoot	4,389,250	437	14	70	400	
		Saran	2,063,141	365	.....	30	200
		Champaran	1,439,022	106	12	.....	150
	Bhaugulpore ...	Monghyr	1,812,986	433	7	25	160	
		Bhaugulpore	1,820,091	312	1	35	180	
		Parsonah	1,714,795	183	1	40	150	
		Southal Pergunnahs	1,016,000	62	32	60	130	
ORISSA.	Orissa	Cuttack	1,418,784	1,075	18	40	200	
		Pooree	769,671	1,282	18	20	100	
		Balsore	770,232	1,107	25	20	100	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	South-West Frontier Agency.							
	Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh	763,000	46	3	50	120	
		Lohardugga	1,232,000	16	13		150	
		Singbhoom	415,923	41	8		■	
		Maunbhoom	1,040,000	120	11		180	
	Gowalparah ...	Gowalparah	444,761	27	12	80	50	
		Kamroop	561,681	45	45		60	
		Durrang	236,534	21	21		■	
		Nowgong	256,393	23	23		40	
		Soelsaugor	293,867	21	20		50	
		Luckimpore	126,742	21	.....		40
Khasi Hills		141,838	48	.....	50		
Total approximate number for all Bengal ... ..		.....	10,000	2,329	827		6,455

N.B.—The census figures showing the schools are not yet available for some districts; for others the census figures are obviously below the truth. Column 3 of this statement has therefore been filled up from the latest information available.

APPENDIX C.

No. 1272, dated River Dhullesurey, the 4th August 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I EXPECT to reach Dacca in a few hours after a month's tour of inspection in Mymensingh. I beg leave to submit a report on the state of primary education in that district.

2. In the aided and Government schools there is little patshala instruction given, *i.e.*, the boys commence by reading not by writing; and in arithmetic they learn the rules in the order in English text books and do not practise bazaar or zemindari account keeping or mental arithmetic. The elementary education offered is primary but introducing to the vernacular scholarship course, and as from the very first it demands the purchase of many books, this alone keeps the poorer classes from attempting it. It may be seen from the Annual Education Reports of 1865-66 (wherein the attached patshalas were returned as separate schools) that the system of attached patshalas was always much confined to Dacca and Bikrampur.

3. There appear to be also in Mymensingh very few indigenous patshalas; the Deputy Inspector, East Mymensingh, who has been many years in the district, says he does not believe there can be half a dozen left in the district, and I never came across one, though they do not escape my notice in other districts. Toles and muktabs seem very rare. I found one tole pundit (a Brahmin with good landed estate) who kept his tole together; another elderly tole pundit told me that though he used to have forty pupils he now had not one left; that he had been ruined by the Government system of education.

4. In spite of all this I am satisfied that there is a considerable percentage of the male population who can write and keep a simple account. They have never been in any school; they pick up their writing either from the mohuris in shops and cutcherries, or at home. In the large village of Ramgopalpore the zemindar, Baboo Kasikissore Roy, Honorary Magistrate, declared that he believed nearly all the ryots could write; he argued that it had become very essential to do something to educate them because they have already acquired all the wickedness to be got by learning.

I hope shortly to send a new head master to Ramgopalpore, who, with the countenance of Kasikissore Baboo, will be instructed to attempt an educational census of this village.

5. A small number of the new five-rupee patshala grants have been lately sanctioned in East Mymensingh. In consequence of this about fifty other new patshalas have sprung into existence, the teachers hoping to get grants hereafter. I have visited several of the patshalas already aided and also some of those now feeding on hope. Among all these patshalas there are only two or three where the teacher is a guru, and which are genuine patshalas; in all the others the teacher is either a normal school pundit or a vernacular scholarship certificate holder, or at all events not a guru, and the teaching is exactly that of a school and not that of a patshala.

6. Several of these schools have accepted patshala grants merely because they cannot at present possibly get grants-in-aid. They take Rs. 5 from Government, raise a five-rupee subscription, and offer their teachers all the fees; and at this price they get a normal school student who invariably keeps a school and not a patshala. Several schools have been thus set up by normal school pupils and vernacular scholarship certificate holders in their own villages and in their own houses, as under these conditions they are willing to work at very low pay.

7. At all the aided village schools which I have visited, I have laid it down that they must keep a patshala; that the Government pays the Rs. 5 for this, and that if the patshala is not kept, the Rs. 5 must be withheld. I do not insist that *only* a patshala shall be kept. If the people choose to subscribe handsomely and keep a teacher who can carry the education to a much higher standard, I see no objection but indeed every advantage, provided always that a patshala is offered to the masses.

8. The patshala standard is understood to be as follows:—(1) writing on plantain leaves or on slates (in populous places slates are now cheaper); (2) tables of weights and measures, bazar arithmetic (including practice of mental arithmetic), and zemindari accounts; (3) writing of letters, potahs, bonds, &c., the copying and adaptation to special circumstances of simple legal forms; (4) reading of simple Bengali with explanation of meaning. The grammar not to be pushed beyond simple *sandhi* at most, and the boys not to be required to purchase more than one book. The rough methods of land surveying practised by zemindars cutcherry-loke (these last are very bad and in many cases wrong, not even giving an approximation to the true area, but the people wish to learn them to enable them to meet their landlords' agents on their own ground).

9. In zillah Dacca most boys begin their education in a patshala, and our vernacular scholarship certificate holders and pundits are generally competent to teach at least the first three items of the patshala course here given; but in Mymensingh it is not so. The number of men really competent to teach as gurus is very small. The pay of gurus is so low that men cannot be imported from other districts.

10. Many school secretaries in Mymensingh have consented to keep a guru and an attached patshala to the existing school. This, it is hoped, will bring in a considerable number of scholars for primary education without any extra cost on Government whatever. But I have been able to carry out nothing whatever in this direction because the Deputy Inspector can find no disposable gurus. Moreover, the village schools should all have teachers competent to teach the patshala course, but such teachers are not available.

The amount of tuition, however, required to make one of our normal school pundits or one of our vernacular scholarship certificate holders a guru is very small, and when he has gone through this tuition he is immensely superior as a guru merely to any of the old country gurus.

11. The Mymensingh normal school was originally sanctioned as a guru training school, and the sanctioned establishment is even smaller than that for the pre-existent Bhudeb training schools. But it appears from the first to have adopted the normal school course and has always trained pundits exactly of the class of those turned out by the Dacca normal school, and who therefore command about the same pay Rs. 15 per month, being about the minimum. I have now directed the Mymensingh normal school head master to open at once a guru class in his school. Boys who have passed the vernacular scholarship examination will be admitted to this class, and it is estimated that they will even within two months obtain certificate that they are competent to teach the patshala standard above laid down.

12. The pay of a guru is understood to be Rs. 5, besides the piece of the boys he actually teaches. With this prospect before them, vernacular scholarship certificate holders are to be found who are willing to enter the normal school guru class, but only provided we guarantee their appointments as soon as they obtain their certificate; I have therefore been obliged for the present to direct the head master of the Mymensingh normal school to admit only so many pupils to the guru class as the two Deputy Inspectors of the district have posts ready for, as if we disappoint these gurus of the small pay they calculate upon, we may have hereafter great difficulty in finding candidates to enter that class. It might be well to reserve two scholarships of the normal school for the encouragement of the guru class; no guru pupil would be allowed to hold such a scholarship (Rs. 3) more than two months.

13. The so-called Garo schools are a branch of elementary education in this district: I visited all those in Mymensingh, but not the two in West Mymensingh. They contain few genuine Garos, but many of the non-Hindu tribes at the foot of the hills. There are no Garo boys who have made much progress anywhere, as they do not sufficiently understand the teacher's language, and several Hassin boys have made excellent progress and intend to compete at the vernacular scholarship examination with the object of joining the Mymensingh normal school. I have directed two of the normal school scholarships also to be reserved for some of these boys who are desirous to be trained as teachers even if they fail to get vernacular scholarships.

Two or three of these Hassin boys are already quite fit for teachers, but wish to carry their studies further. They worked arithmetic excellently, and will make valuable teachers as they speak Garo perfectly, and I understand would not object to open schools actually in the hills as at Pyuck.

14. Nearly all we are getting in return for the Government large expenditure on these Garo schools is this prospect of teachers for really commencing Garo education another day. We pay our normal school pundits at these schools Rs. 25 to 30, but they are miserable there; they believe the climate of the terai utterly fatal to health, and they rarely remain long. I would propose to replace them by gurus (as soon as we have gurus ready) at about half the cost. These gurus can teach all that these schools will want to learn, and indeed more. I do not propose to dismiss the present pundits as they will leave soon enough; but I have given directions, as their posts become vacant, to appoint only officiating men in their places.

15. I shall be glad to receive your approval of the numerous changes and orders above reported, should they meet your approbation. I will then issue copy of this letter (or parts of it) as instruction concerning primary education both in Mymensingh and elsewhere.

Extract from a letter from A. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, — (No. 38, dated Burdwan, the 24th July 1872.)

PARA. 15.—With reference to the information called for by His Honor in respect of the nature of the instruction usually given in these patshalas, and the classes which attend them, I beg to report that in Midnapore the instruction given is generally of an elementary nature—reading, writing, arithmetic, according to the *Savonkuri* method, mahajunee and zemindaree accounts, and geography.

16. These schools are generally attended by the children of the better class of cultivators and skilled laborers, and by children of the middle class whose parents are too poor to pay for higher schooling, or where no better schools exist.

17. In Burdwan the Collector remarks that many of these small schools answer exactly to our home education, one or more well-to-do men retaining a tutor, while the children of others who cannot afford to subscribe attend the class. There are 553 indigenous schools in this district, with 9,288 pupils attending them. The schooling fees paid by the students vary

from 4 annas to 1 anna 6 pie, the average for the whole district being 2 annas per student. The attendance at each school is a little more than 16 boys on the average, and the earning of each guru 2 rupees 2 annas.

18. The Collector of Hooghly reports that he himself visited a number of these ordinary village patshalas. He says they are usually held in an open verandah, which sometimes belongs to the guru's house and sometimes to that of some benevolent resident of the village. The fees charged vary from 1 anna to 4 annas, or sometimes to 6 annas per mensem, according to the circumstances of the parents. The poorer boys write on *tal-pala*, or palm leaf; the wealthier, on plantain leaf or even paper. In most patshalas printed books are also more or less used. He is, moreover, of opinion that these indigenous schools are to a certain extent subverted by aided schools, which offer a better education in those parts of the district where education is most thought of. Mr. Peilew also directed his inquiries to the question whether the aided schools, by driving out these indigenous schools to such a serious extent as they undoubtedly have done by offering a more appreciated kind of education, have or have not taken fully the place of old patshalas in regard to the education of the masses, and the opinion formed by him was that on the whole no class had been deprived of means of education, and that in those places where a vernacular aided school had been established to the extinction of the patshalas, and in which it had been found that the education afforded was too high or too expensive for the poor, a patshala was soon re-established, and was able to compete with the aided schools successfully. The Collector of Bancoorah has not furnished any information on this point. In Beerbhoom nothing like education is afforded to the masses by these patshalas, but only, as the people require, a little arithmetic in the native style, and reading and writing Bengali is taught.

19. The Collector of Howrah reports, after personal inquiry, that nearly every village of any size has a school in it, at which boys varying from 5 to 8 years of age are taught to write and read Bengali. These schools are self-supporting, the pupils paying the master monthly a fee of 2 annas to 4 annas each.

20. Subjoined is a statement showing the number of indigenous schools and the number of students attending them in the several districts in this division.

Districts.	Total number of indigenous schools.	Total number of pupils.
Midnapore	1,729	19,174
Burdwan	553	9,288
Hooghly	615	13,838
Bancoorah	427	10,751
Beerbhoom	480	6,086
Howrah	570	9,686
Total	4,374	68,826

21. The average attendance of students in the patshalas in the districts of this division is as follows:—

Midnapore	11.09
Burdwan	16.8
Hooghly	22.5
Bancoorah	25.2
Beerbhoom	12.7
Howrah	17.0

the average for the whole division being 17.5.

22. It is seen that out of 5,330 educational institutions of all sorts in the division, only 956 receive aid from Government, so that the proportion of Government schools, or those under the supervision of educational officers, to indigenous patshalas, is nearly 1 to 5½.

23. It is also observed that of the total number of pupils receiving education in the division, 37.3 per cent. are educated in institutions which are in some way or other connected with Government, and 62.6 per cent. receive instruction in the indigenous patshalas. The numbers for the several districts are exhibited below:—

Districts.	PERCENTAGE OF PUPILS.	
	In Government institutions.	In indigenous schools.
Midnapore	31.8	68.1
Burdwan	55.8	44.1
Hooghly	42.2	57.6
Bancoorah	26.7	73.2
Beerbhoom	27.6	72.3
Howrah	29.1	70.8

24. In Burdwan alone the attendance at the Government institutions preponderates, but in all other districts in the division more than two-thirds of the number of students are found to resort to indigenous patshalas. The cause of the large attendance at these schools is to be found in the fact that the instruction given in them, whatever may be its other defects, is practical, and well suited to the requirements of the large class of people whose children are educated in them. The instruction given in these patshalas generally consists of reading and writing and arithmetic; for the greater part mental arithmetic, measurement of land, &c., by the native method—a system of accounts which is much in use among the agricultural and commercial portion of the native society—with a few samples of business letters, forms of leases, bonds, agreements, &c. But limited as the programme of study is, and the length of time taken to finish it, there cannot be any doubt whatever that these subjects are most thoroughly taught in the indigenous patshalas. Even Baboo Bhudev Mookerjee, Inspector of Schools, North Central Division, though doubting the alleged superior promptness of the pupils of the patshalas in replying to arithmetical questions—examples of which are to be witnessed among the shop-keepers and tradesmen every day—is obliged to admit that the students of these patshalas write a superior hand; and nothing so much helps a man in ordinary business as good handwriting and a knowledge of accounts, with a prompt habit of solving mentally the questions that occur to them during their daily transactions.

25. In short, the whole scope of instruction given in the indigenous patshalas is to turn out good village or shop-keepers' accountants, which it no doubt does. It cannot be said that the students who are trained in the vernacular model schools are equally expert in these respects, however well up they may be in history or geography,—which latter goes rather to detract from their merit in the estimation of their parents as being calculated to shake their faith in the principles of their religion.

26. It was at one time thought that by training up gurus in Government institutions a better class of teachers could be supplied for the instruction of the masses. Not to consider the limited number of gurus that could be so sent under the present system (each guru costing Government Rs. 5 a month), there is this question to be solved, whether a trained guru would be so eagerly sought after as a *gurunahushog*.

27. To sum up in a few words: there are in the division about 4,374 indigenous schools, attended by about 68,826 scholars, or on an average about 17 scholars in each school; the fees may be taken at 2 annas per boy to *gurunahushog's* income at Rs. 2 per month. The instruction is of an elementary character—reading, writing, and arithmetic—mental arithmetic being chiefly cultivated, with a little history and geography, but it is eminently well adapted to the requirements of the classes of the community whose children attend these schools. These are the village shop-keepers and well-to-do ryots, with here and there the children of higher class people, who, for special reasons, such as distance to walk, &c., may object to send their sons to any of the schools within the range of the public instruction department's operations.

Extract from a letter from T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,—(No. 410, dated Cuttack, the 11th August 1871.)

"PARA. 18. * * * Material improvement of the country, and education of the mass of the people, depend on the success of this useful institution (the Cuttack normal school), and on extension of village vernacular schools and patshalas. If Government support be withdrawn from the latter, the beneficial results of the former will be crippled. The subjoined extract from my letter No. 763, dated 17th October 1870, will show what I have already written on the subject to the Inspector of Schools, and I think I need hardly say anything to it:—

"I have watched the progress of this (normal) school, and I can only state that it is the most satisfactory and most encouraging educational institution in Orissa, and that it bids fair to work great and permanent results in providing efficient means of educating the mass of the population. I regret to find from the correspondence that the gurus, who have so far passed their course of instruction in the normal school at Cuttack, have not yet received assurance of continuation of the Government subsidy to enable them to carry on their duties as village school-masters. On the contrary, your letter No. 1181, dated 30th June 1870, with enclosures from the Director of Public Instruction, point to little probability of the aid to guru teachers being continued after they have gone through their training course. I would most earnestly solicit your own and the Director's reconsideration of the matter, or otherwise the whole system will be nipped in the bud. There is no part of India where education and enlightenment among the masses of the people is so much to be desired as in Orissa, and I venture to hope that the groundwork which has been so well started, may not be allowed to remain in abeyance; and unless the assurance of continued Government support be held out to the gurus after passing the school course, I fear the whole system must collapse, I therefore again most strongly urge that the assurance of aid heretofore given may not be withdrawn."

Extract from a letter from COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.B.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.—(No. 2285, dated Chota Nagpore, the 12th August 1872.)

"PARA. 28.—The indigenous patshalas in Singhbhum are about 50 in number, and the Deputy Commissioner has obtained reliable information regarding 43 of them. In the Dailbhum schools the language taught is Bengali; in Parahat chiefly Uriya, but in one at least the language is Hindee. The schools in the Kulhan teach Hindee. Baboo Sarada Persad says that the subjects on which particular attention is bestowed by the village teachers are handwriting, deciphering of manuscript writing, mental arithmetic, simple mensuration, and zemindaree and mahajannee accounts. I take this to be as good a course as a village school could have, and all the subjects should receive more attention than they do in the Government vernacular schools.

Extract from an abstract of information in regard to indigenous schools furnished by the Officiating Commissioner, Dacca, with his letter No. 19, dated 9th April 1872.

Sylhet.—The Magistrate of this district reports that in many parts of his district there are Sanskrit schools, called Chowpuri or Chatuspathi, in which literature, law, and logic, are taught by pundits to Brahmin youths in Sanskrit; that the number of scholars varies in all these schools; that in some there are 40 to 50, and in others 10 to 15 students; that the pundits never take any fees from the students, who are fed by them and sometimes by the respectable inhabitants of the village; that in some villages there are Bengali schools taught by Sirkars, who are paid by the villagers. Bengali alphabet-writing, accounts, and land measure, are taught in these schools; that besides these there are some private schools which do not receive aid from Government; that they are managed by the headman of the village, and are supported by subscriptions raised amongst the villagers, as well as by schooling fees realized from the students; that the number of students in some is 20 to 25, and in others exceeding that number; that these schools are in general conducted by one teacher, whose monthly salary does not exceed more than Rs. 15; that in these lower standard books read in the aided schools are taught, and in some the boys are taught up to the vernacular scholarship known as "Chatrabarti;" that the condition of these schools is not so flourishing as in the case with the aided schools, and they do not exist long, partly for want of zeal and funds, and partly owing to mismanagement; that there are also other schools called *maktubs*, in which Persian literature and Mahomedan law are taught; they are attended by Mahomedan students, and are kept up by most respectable Mahomedans.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Dated Hazareebaugh, the 5th October 1872.

READ—

Paragraphs 21—24 of Government order dated the 24th May 1872, directing Messrs. Woodrow and Bernard to submit draft rules for the award of scholarships in Bengal, in accordance with the views of the Lieutenant-Governor as expressed in the orders of that date.

Read also—

The report of the above-mentioned officers, dated the 14th August 1872.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that it is most important now that this Government has, by starting primary schools, made a beginning of education in all grades, that scholarships should be systematically arranged, so as to enable clever and deserving boys to climb from the lowest to the highest stage, and the opportunity is taken of revising the scholarship rules in general accordance with the recommendations of the committee.

2. Hitherto there have been no scholarships for the lowest class of schools; the indigenous schools of this class have not been recognized or counted, and our own patshalas are few. To make a beginning, a certain number of scholarships are assigned for the encouragement of these schools, and to enable a few selected boys to prosecute their studies in schools of the next higher grade or middle class schools.

3. For middle schools, again, the present system of scholarships is adopted

* 13. *Minor Scholarships* ... } We have stated that
Vernacular Scholarships ... } the examinations for both
 these scholarships are held together, and that the papers in
 seven subjects are the same for both scholarships. It is the
 opinion of Mr. Woodrow, and it is believed to be the opinion of
 many officers of the Educational Department, that vernacular
 scholarship-holders, as a rule, are better taught in arithmetic,
 geography, history, and miscellaneous subjects, than are the
 minor scholarship holders. It seems to us that the best plan
 will be to merge the funds for these two sets of scholarships
 together, and to leave it to the District Committee of each
 district to decide for each year or for a series of years how many
 of the scholarships of this class they will allot to students from
 vernacular schools, and how many to students from middle class
 English schools. The proportion should depend upon the number
 of schools of each class in the district, and upon the kind of
 education which may happen most to want encouragement at
 the particular time.

with some modifications. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the recommendations made in paragraph 13* of the committee's report, that the scholarships should be distributed by the local committees to English and vernacular schools, according to the circumstances of each district. In practice it is found, in Bengal at least, that the boys who get scholarships in vernacular schools go with them to English schools. It is hoped that

those who have already received an English education and take the minor scholarships may qualify for the Entrance standard in two years, while for boys coming from purely vernacular schools four years are allowed.

4. For the higher schools the junior college scholarships are given in large numbers. They are tenable for two years, and enable clever youths from the schools established in every part of the country to follow the various courses in literature, science, art, and special civil service subjects, up to the point known as the First Arts Examination, or to a corresponding standard in other subjects.

5. Finally, for the successful students up to this latter point, the senior scholarships provide the means of prosecuting higher studies for two years more, and attaining the highest requirements and degrees.

6. There are and will be some further scholarships for graduates prosecuting their studies for the highest branches of special professions, but these are not now dealt with.

7. It is hoped then that by these various stages—

- (1) Village schools within the means of laboring men;
- (2) Middle class schools, partly fed by village schools;
- (3) Higher schools, partly fed by middle class schools;
- (4) Second class colleges, fed by higher schools;
- (5) First class colleges, fed by second class colleges and by higher schools;
- (6) Scientific professions and higher branches of the civil service, fed by colleges;

the gifted son of a ryot or laborer may become a distinguished engineer, or physician, or agriculturist, or administrator of high degree, or a judge of the highest court.

8. At the same time great care will be taken that the prizes held out to remarkable boys in primary schools are quite exceptional, and that the mass of boys are not led to look beyond their own callings. It is therefore very carefully provided that the subjects of examination in these primary schools shall be wholly confined to the simple subjects which are really sought by the mass of the people. The best arithmetician will probably turn out the best engineer or judge, but till he is selected for advancement he will not take a step beyond his arithmetic.

9. All scholarships are open indifferently to all the schools and colleges of these provinces which comply with certain reasonable conditions; whether they are Government, aided, or private schools, they may all compete on equal terms without favor or preference.

10. The annexed rules are published for general information. It will be seen that in part they have effect in the present year; *i.e.*, so far as regards the future course of study prescribed for the successful candidates; in part they will take effect next year as regards certain new subjects, for teaching which provision is now being made in many schools. In part they will not take effect till 1874, when the students who commence a science course at the ensuing new year, will have reached the stage corresponding to the First Arts Examination, and when supplementary rules for distributing scholarships among the different subjects will be issued.

11. The subject is complicated, much of it is new, and the Government reserves the right to amend the rules on any point in which experience and farther information may show amendment to be necessary.

12. As primary schools take root, and it becomes necessary to increase the grants for primary scholarships, it may possibly be necessary to take something from the very liberal grants now made for the higher scholarships; but this may remain for future consideration with reference to the state of the finances when the question arises.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

1872.

Primary Scholarship Rules.

Each district will be allowed at once the number of scholarships per annum shown in the annexed list, to be distributed to the patshalas or primary schools, aided and unaided. The number of these scholarships will be increased when patshalas are well established under the new rules.

2. Boys at any school which receives a patshala grant, or at any other primary school of the lowest class, will be eligible for primary scholarships. Not more than one scholarship may be granted in any year to one school. No boy above the age of fourteen years will be eligible for a primary scholarship.

3. Primary scholarships will be at the rate of Rs. 3 a month, and will be tenable for two years at any middle class English, or at any vernacular school, or at any special or normal school. No scholarship can be withdrawn from its holder for misconduct, or for any other cause, without the sanction of the district committee.

4. Primary scholarships may be granted as the district committee may determine, either on the recommendation of the Inspector, or on the report of the Deputy Inspector after his half-yearly inspection, or on the sub-divisional officer's report after his inspection, or on the results of examination held at sub-divisional centres. No examination fee is to be charged to candidates for primary scholarships.

5. The only subjects which shall count for primary scholarships are—

Reading and writing the vernacular of the district.

Arithmetic, written and mental.

Bazar and zemindaree accounts, and simple mensuration.

List of Patshala or Primary Scholarships.

Burdwan Division	Divi- sion	Hooghly and Howrah	12	55
		Burdwan	15	
		Midnapore	20	
		Beerbhoom	4	
		Bancoorah	4	
Presidency Division	Divi- sion	24-Pergunnahs	13	40
		Jessore	15	
		Naddea	12	
Rajshahye Division	Divi- sion	Moorshedabad	10	55
		Dinagapore	8	
		Maldah	4	
		Rajshahye	10	
		Rangpore	12	
		Bograh	4	
		Pubna	7	

Cooch Behar Division	Divi- sion	Julpigoree	4	6
		Darjeeling	2	
Dacca Division	Divi- sion	Dacca	13	57
		Farrukpore	8	
		Backerganga	12	
		Mymensingh	12	
		Sylhet	10	
		Cachar	2	
Chittagong Division	Divi- sion	Chittagong	7	20
		Tipperah	8	
		Noakhally	5	
Patna Division	Divi- sion	Patna	12	68
		Gya	10	
		Saahabad	10	
		Titchoo	18	
		Saon	10	
		Chunapurin	8	
Bhargulpore Division	Divi- sion	Monghyr	10	35
		Bhargulpore	10	
		Purneah	8	
		Saahil Pergunnahs	7	
Orissa Division	Divi- sion	Cuttack	15	30
		Pooree	8	
		Balasore	7	
Chota Nagpore Division	Divi- sion	Hazareebangh	8	30
		Lohardugga	10	
		Singbhoom	4	
		Mukundbhoom	8	
Assam and Adjacent Hills	Divi- sion	Goalpara	4	24
		Kamrup	4	
		Durrung	3	
		Nowgong	3	
		Seetasaigor	3	
		Luckimpore	3	
		Khasi Hills	4	
Grand total			410	

1872.

Minor and Vernacular Scholarship Rules.

A sum of Rs. 60,000 will be available for minor and vernacular scholarships, which will be distributed to the several districts of Bengal in accordance with the schedule hereto appended. This sum is to include any special survey scholarships which may be prescribed by Government. Any scholarships not taken up by students of the district during any year will be awardable by the Circle Inspector to the boys who have done best and

yet have not got scholarships in other districts of the same division. Any scholarships not taken up in the division will be awardable by the Inspector to boys in some other division of the same province. Any scholarships not taken up in the province must be reported to Government through the Director for special re-allotment.

2. The scholarship money allotted to each district by these rules may be apportioned once in every three years by the District Committee—

Either to pay for minor or survey scholarships of Rs. 5 a month, tenable for two years at any higher class English school or school for surveying prescribed by Government;

Or to pay for vernacular scholarships of Rs. 4 a month, tenable for four years at any higher class English school.

The scholarship certificate will be tenable during good conduct, and cannot be withdrawn without the sanction of the Inspector. It will be for the committee to decide what money should be devoted to minor scholarships, and what to vernacular.

They will generally consult the Circle Inspector before taking a decision on the point; and they will consider the condition and the class of existing schools in the district, as well as the kind of education which may be most wanted by the people. They will publish their decision as widely as possible to all Government, aided, and private schools in the district as soon as it is taken.

3. For minor scholarships, middle class English schools alone can compete; and it will be within the discretion of the District Committee to debar from competing any school which may be a branch of any English higher class school.

4. No boy can compete for a minor scholarship after he has passed the age of sixteen, and no boy can compete for a vernacular scholarship after he has passed the age of fifteen years.

5. The successful candidates for each class of scholarships will be arranged in three divisions as follows:—

Those obtaining $\frac{1}{2}$ marks and upwards, in the first division.

Those obtaining $\frac{2}{3}$ marks and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ marks, in the second division.

Those obtaining $\frac{1}{3}$ marks and less than $\frac{2}{3}$ marks, in the third division.

Two-thirds of the scholarships of each district will be awarded to the highest candidates from each, provided they are in the 1st or 2nd division, and the remaining third part will be granted by the District Committee to candidates from schools situated in parts of the district where education is backward.

Not more than two scholarships shall be allotted to any school in any one year.

6. The subjects of examination are as follows:—

Vernacular Scholarships.

No. of papers.	Maximum marks.
Reading vernacular manuscript and writing ...	100
1. Vernacular grammar and composition ...	100
1. History and geography of India ...	50
1. Measurement and theory of surveying ...	100
1. Arithmetic ...	100
1. Bazar accounts and zemindaree accounts and hand book on money matters ...	150

1. Science—Physical Geography, Botany, Physical Science, and Natural Philosophy—

For more than one subject ...	Marks. 150
Or for one subject ...	100

Minor Scholarships.

7. Same papers as for vernacular scholarships, except that for vernacular grammar and composition should be substituted—

English grammar and translation ...	Marks. 150
„ dictation and handwriting ...	150

8. The examinations will be conducted at centres as heretofore, and the text-books will be advertised from year to year. The fees payable by candidates will be Rs. 2 for minor scholarships, and Rs. 1 for vernacular scholarships. The names of boys who gain scholarships will be notified in the *Government Gazette* as soon as possible after the conclusion of the examinations.

Note.—These rules will take effect in 1873.

Schedule of amounts allotted to each district.

	Rs.
Hooghly and Howrah ...	1,500
Burdwan ...	1,800
Midnapore ...	1,800
Beerbhoom ...	600
Bancoorah ...	600
	6,300
Town of Calcutta ...	800
24-Pergunnahs ...	1,800
Jessore ...	1,800
Nuddea ...	1,500
	5,700
Moorsheadabad ...	1,500
Dinagpore ...	1,200
Matdah ...	600
Rajshahye ...	1,500
Rungpore ...	1,800
Bograh ...	600
Pubna ...	1,200
	8,400
Darjeeling ...	800
Jalpagore ...	300
	600
Dacca ...	1,800
Furreedpore ...	1,200
Backergunge ...	1,800
Mymensingh ...	1,800
Sylhet ...	1,800
Cachar ...	600
	9,000
Chittagong ...	1,500
Tipperah ...	1,500
Nonkhally ...	600
	3,600
Patna ...	1,500
Gya ...	1,500
Shahabad ...	1,500
Tirhoot ...	2,100
Saran ...	1,500
Chumparun ...	900
	9,000
Monghyr ...	1,500
Bhaugulpore ...	1,500
Purneah ...	1,200
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,800
	6,000

Cuttack	...	...	1,500	
Pooree	...	...	900	
Balasore	...	...	900	
				3,300
Hazareebaugh	...	...	1,200	
Lohardugga	...	...	1,200	
Singbhoom	...	...	600	
Maunbhoom	...	...	1,200	
				4,200
Goalpara	...	...	600	
Kamroop	...	...	900	
Darrang	...	...	600	
Nowgong	...	...	600	
Seesaugor	...	...	600	
Luckimpore	...	...	600	
Khasi Hills	...	...	600	
				4,500
Grand total	...	...	60,000	

Note.—The committee of each district will be at liberty to grant annually each year scholarships up to the number next above what these grants will cover. But broken scholarships which may be vacated by death, non-observance of rules, or for other causes, will lapse, and thus the grant for any year will fully cover the scholarships allotted. Thus Tirhoot has a grant of Rs. 2,100, of which it allots Rs. 1,500 for vernacular scholarships and Rs. 600 for minor scholarships. Rs. 1,500 will nearly pay for eight scholarships of Rs. 4 each, tenable for four years; while Rs. 600 will exactly pay for five scholarships of Rs. 5 each, tenable for two years. In such a case the Tirhoot Committee could grant eight vernacular and five minor scholarships annually. Or if the Nuddea district were to grant Rs. 600 to vernacular scholarships, and Rs. 900 to minor scholarships, it would have four vernacular scholarships and eight minor scholarships to allot annually.

1872.

Junior Scholarship Rules.

One hundred and sixty junior scholarships are open annually, to be competed for in the University Entrance examination by candidates educated in any school in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. The scholarships are of three grades: ten of the first grade, with stipends of rupees (20) twenty per mensem; fifty of the second grade, with stipends of rupees (15) fifteen per mensem; and a hundred of the third grade, with stipends of rupees (10) ten per mensem.

3. With the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, a junior scholarship may be held, according to the holder's option, at any one of the affiliated colleges, or at the Civil Service classes, at places prescribed by Government, if the student is admitted to the Civil Service class.

4. Each scholarship is tenable for two years, provided that due progress, under a collegiate course of instruction, regularly made by the holder, a certificate of the fact being submitted at the end of the first year by the principal of his college.

5. The holder of a junior scholarship in a non-Government institution is liable at any time to be examined by two persons appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, and approved by the principal of the college to which he belongs, and, on proof of unsatisfactory progress, may be deprived of his scholarship.

6. No candidate is eligible who did not study for the last twelve months at least in the school to which he belonged at the time of presenting himself at the Entrance examination.*

7. The ten scholarships of the first grade will be awarded, for the present, to the two candidates who obtain highest total marks in all subjects.

8. All scholarships of the second and third grades are allotted to the several commissioner-ships thus:—

	Second grade.	Third grade.
Burdwan division	...	12
Town of Calcutta only	...	10
Presidency division	...	10
Rajshahye	...	12
Dacca	...	12
Chittagong	...	6
Patna	...	14
Bhaugulpore	...	8
Orissa	...	6
Chota Nagpore	...	5
Assam	...	4
Cooch Behar	...	1

Commencing with the year 1873, the Commissioner of the division will, in consultation with the Circle Inspector, notify, not later than the 1st May of each year, the number of junior scholarships to be allotted to each district at the ensuing December examination. Scholarships not taken up by the district to which they are allotted, will be awardable to the highest students who had failed to obtain a scholarship in any other district of the division. If the scholarships allotted to a division cannot be taken by its students, the surplus scholarships will be awardable to the highest students in any district of the same province who may have failed to obtain a scholarship. In the present year scholarships will be allotted with a general reference to the above distribution, but a discretion is reserved.

9. Not less than one-half of the scholarship-holders of each Commissioner's division, who follow the University course, must henceforward select the alternative course in science prescribed by the University, and must hold their scholarships at a college where such a course is taught. The highest scholarship-holders of each tract may elect which course they will study; but if they elect for the Arts course, the lower scholarship-holders must take the Science course or vacate their scholarships in favor of candidates next on the list.

10. From the year 1873 not less than one-half of the junior scholarships of each division must be awarded to students who have qualified in drawing, surveying, and physical geography. Thus, if seven scholarships are allotted to the Hooghly district, and the three highest candidates of the district have not qualified in these subjects, then the remaining four scholarships must be awarded to the highest candidates who, having qualified in these subjects, have also passed the Entrance Examination. In the present year a discretion is reserved to award scholarships to any students who, doing well in other subjects, show a knowledge of the special subjects mentioned.

11. From the year 1873 an examination will be held at convenient centres for every school where there is an entrance class, at some date

* As regards the working of this rule, it is to be understood that exceptions will be allowed in special cases, provided the candidate has removed from one school to another with the permission of the Inspector; such permission, however, must only be given in cases of urgent necessity.

not later than the first week in October. The examination papers will be the same for all districts of a circle, and will be set by committees nominated by the Commissioners and the Inspectors of Schools. There will be one paper in physical geography and one in surveying; specimens of the survey work and of the drawings done by each candidate during the year will be sent in with the candidate's papers to the examining committee. The papers and specimens will be marked thus—

	Maximum
Physical Geography ...	60
Drawing ...	60
Surveying ...	60
Total ...	180

The Commissioner and the Inspector will issue rules regulating the time and the place for the survey examination of the several schools of each division, and will require certificates from the masters of Government, aided, or private schools regarding the specimens of each candidate's survey work and drawing.

12. A fee of one rupee will be payable by each candidate for the survey examination, and such fee will be credited to the funds of the school where such candidate may be studying. The Inspector of Schools will pass from his contingent grant fees to the examiners at the rate of Rs. 20 for each paper set, and Rs. 2 for each candidate whose papers and specimens have to be examined. The papers will be simple, and will be set out of the text-books used in the school, and will contain problems and questions arising out of those text-books.

13. No candidate who cannot read and write with facility and correctness one of the vernacular languages of the Lower Provinces, can obtain or hold a junior scholarship.

14. The holders of scholarships in all Government colleges are required to pay the usual monthly fees which are levied from other students, provided always that no scholarship-holder shall be required to pay a higher fee than rupees (10) ten per mensem.

1872.

Senior Scholarship Rules.

Fifty senior scholarships are open annually to be competed for in the First Examination in Arts by candidates educated in colleges affiliated to the University of Calcutta.

2. These scholarships are of two grades: ten of the first grade, with stipends of rupees (25) twenty-five per mensem; and 40 of the second grade, with stipends of rupees (20) twenty per mensem.

3. With the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, a senior scholarship may be held at any one of the "affiliated" colleges which may be selected by the holder, provided that the course in science or art which he has selected is there taught.

4. Each scholarship is tenable for two years, provided that due progress, under a collegiate course of instruction, is regularly made by the holder, a certificate of the fact being submitted at the end of the first year by the principal of his college.

5. Second year students alone are eligible, i.e., those students who passed the Entrance Examina-

tion two years before presenting themselves for the First Examination in Arts.

6. The ten scholarships of the first grade are open to all "affiliated" institutions without distinction, and will be awarded, for the present, to the candidates who obtain highest marks in all subjects. From 1874, a certain proportion will be given to science students and to the best students in special subjects. Students who hold these scholarships may select the course of study which they will follow.

7. The forty scholarships of the second grade are reserved for students at "affiliated" institutions in different tracts of Bengal, thus—

	No. of scholarships.
Hughly district ...	6
Midnapore „ ...	2
Town of Calcutta ...	9
Presidency division, outside Calcutta ...	3
Moorshedabad district ..	2
Rajshahye „ ...	2
Dacca and Chittagong divisions	6
Patna and Bhawalpore „	6
Orissa division ...	2
Assam and Cooch Behar divisions	2

and will be awarded to the candidates from each tract who get highest marks at the examination, and who do not gain scholarships of the first grade, provided their names appear in the first or second division of the list of passed candidates. Any candidate of Behar, Assam, or Orissa, who falls below the second division, may be specially recommended by his District Committee for any vacant scholarship. Not less than one-half of the scholarship-holders of each tract must, henceforward, elect for the Science course, and must hold their scholarships at a college where such course is taught. The highest scholarship-holders of each tract may elect which course they will study, but if they elect for the Arts course, the lower scholarship-holders must take the Science course, or vacate the scholarships in favor of the candidates next on the list.

8. The holders of senior scholarships in all Government colleges are required to pay the usual monthly fees which are levied from other students.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Treasury Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner C. E. Gouldsbary has been placed in charge of the Darjeeling Treasury from the 10th instant, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

G. N. BARLOW,
Offg. Commr.

COMMR.'S OFFICE;
COOCH BEHAR DIVIN., JALPAIGUR,
The 16th September 1872.

MR. F. COWLEY, Covenanted Deputy Collector of Tipperah, has been placed in charge of Tipperah Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HANKEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

CHITTAGONG COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 14th September 1872.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO DURGADASS CHOWDRI has been placed in charge of the Nuddes Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

HORACE A COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMM'R.'s OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION,
Calcutta, the 13th September 1872.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO SRETULNATH BONE has been placed in charge of the Saun Treasury since 1st instant, and is authorized to draw bills on other Treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

PATNA COMM'R.'s OFFICE,
Bankipore, 7th October 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 631C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 6th November 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Behar Opium ...	2,000
Benares „ ...	1,575
Total Chests ...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be

ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st November, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 11th November 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 21st November 1872.

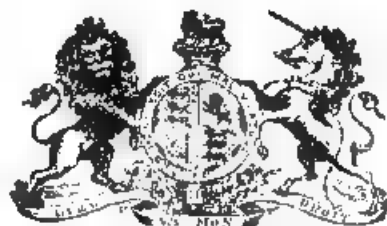
4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering this date, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Date.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575

By order of the Member in charge,

T. WALTON,
Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REVE., FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st October 1872.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1872.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

Legislative Department.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 10.—*Simla*, the 10th October 1872.—The following Statutes relate to India, and are hereby published for general information:

85 & 86 VICTORIA, CAP. 39.

An Act for amending the Law in certain cases in relation to Naturalization.

[25th July 1872.]

WHEREAS by a Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America, supplementary to the Convention of the thirteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy, respecting naturalization, and signed at Washington on the twenty-third day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and a copy of which is contained in the schedule to this Act, provision is made in relation to the renunciation by the citizens and subjects therein mentioned of naturalization or nationality in the presence of the officers therein mentioned:

And whereas doubts are entertained whether such provisions are altogether in accordance with the Naturalization Act, 1870: And whereas other doubts have arisen with respect to the effect of "The Naturalization Act, 1870," on the rights of women married before the passing of that Act; and it is expedient to remove such doubts:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Naturalization Act, 1872, and this Act and "The Naturalization Act, 1870," may be cited together "The Naturalization Acts, 1870 and 1872."

2. Any renunciation of naturalization or of nationality made in manner provided by the said supplementary Convention by the persons and under the circumstances in the said Convention in that behalf

Confirmation of renunciation of nationality under the Convention.

mentioned shall be valid to all intents, and shall be deemed to be authorised by the said Naturalization Act, 1870. This section shall be deemed to take effect from the date at which the said supplementary Convention took effect.

3. Nothing contained in "The Naturalization Act, 1870," shall deprive any ^{Saving clause as to property of married women.} married woman of any estate or interest in real or personal property to which she may have become entitled previously to the passing of that Act, or affect such estate or interest to her prejudice.

SCHEDULE.

Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America, supplementary to the Convention of May 13, 1870, respecting naturalization.

Signed at Washington, 23rd February 1871.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Washington, May 2, 1871.*]

Whereas by the second article of the Convention between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America for regulating the citizenship of subjects and citizens of the contracting parties who have emigrated or may emigrate from the dominions of the one to those of the other party, signed at London on the 13th of May 1870, it was stipulated that the manner in which the renunciation by such subjects and citizens of their naturalization and the resumption of their native allegiance may be made and publicly declared, should be agreed upon by the Governments of the respective countries; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the President of the United States of America, for the purpose of effecting such agreement, have resolved to conclude a supplemental Convention, and have named as their plenipotentiaries; that is to say, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, and Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, who have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

Any person being originally a citizen of the United States who had, previously to May 13, 1870, been naturalized as a British subject, may at any time before August 10, 1872, and any British subject who at the date first aforesaid, had been naturalized, as a citizen within the United States, may at any time before May 12, 1872, publicly declare his renunciation of such naturalization by subscribing an instrument in writing, substantially in the form hereunto appended, and designated as Annex. A.

Such renunciation by an original citizen of the United States, of British nationality, shall, within the territories and jurisdiction of the United States, be made in duplicate in the presence of any court authorized by law for the time being to admit aliens to naturalization, or before the clerk or prothonotary of any such court; if the declarant be beyond the territories of the United States, it shall be made in duplicate, before any

diplomatic or consular officer of the United States. One of such duplicates shall remain of record in the custody of the court or officer in whose presence it was made; the other shall be, without delay, transmitted to the department of State.

Such renunciation, if declared by an original British subject, of his acquired nationality as a citizen of the United States, shall, if the declarant be in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be made in duplicate, in the presence of a justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any judge of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which the declarant is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose; if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

ARTICLE II.

The contracting parties hereby engage to communicate each to the other, from time to time, lists of the persons who, within their respective dominions and territories, or before their diplomatic and consular officers, have declared the renunciation of naturalization, with the dates and places of making such declarations, and such information as to the abode of the declarants, and the times and places of their naturalization, as they may have furnished.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as may be convenient.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Washington, the twenty-third day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

(L. S.) EDWARD THORNTON.

(L. S.) HAMILTON FISH.

ANNEX (A.)

I, A. B., of *(insert abode)*, being originally a citizen of the United States of America *(or a British subject)*, and having become naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as a British subject *(or as a citizen within the United States of America)*, do hereby renounce my naturalization as a British subject *(or citizen of the United States)*; and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a citizen of the United States *(or British subject)*.

(Signed) A. B.

Made and subscribed before me in *(insert country or other sub-division, and state, province, colony, legation, or consulate)*, this day of 187 .

(Signed) E. F.,

Justice of the Peace *(or other title)*.

(L. S.) EDWARD THORNTON.

(L. S.) HAMILTON FISH.

* * * * *

Orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 2244R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th October 1872.—Mr. Henry Louis St. Barbe to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class. This cancels the orders of the 3rd instant posting him to Jessore.

The 22nd October 1872.—Mr. Thomas Walton, B.A., to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in the 24-Pergunnahs.

The 22nd October 1872.—The following gentlemen, who have been recently appointed to be members of the Bengal Civil Service, are appointed to be Assistants to the Magistrates and Collectors of the Districts mentioned against their names, and are vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class:—

- Mr. Charles Walter Bolton, Moorshedabad.
- „ Francis Frederick Handley, Midnapore.
- „ Alfred Hinuber Haggard, Bancoorah.
- „ Charles James O'Donnell, Jessore.

Mr. Anandaram Buruah to be an Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Sibsangaon, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

Captain William Hopkinson, Assistant Commissioner, Maunbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate.

Babu Baney Madhub Dutt, M.A., to officiate as Head Master of the Hare School during the absence on leave of Babu Grish Chunder Deb, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 21st October 1872.—Mr. Henry Giraud Cooke, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, is allowed twelve months' furlough on medical certificate under Section 8 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave from the 13th instant.

The 22nd October 1872.—Babu Grish Chunder Deb, Head Master, Hare School, for fourteen days, under Section 3, Supplement-F of the Civil Leave Code, from the 20th ultimo.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st October 1872.—Mr. Frederick William Voysey Peterson, C.S., reported his departure from Bombay on furlough on the 1st instant.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd October 1872.—In modification of Notification No. 877, dated 18th May 1858, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify, under the provisions of Section 42, Act XXII of 1855, as an experimental measure, that the rate at which a port due shall be levied at the port of Dhamrah, subject to the provisions of, and within the limits prescribed by Act II of 1858, shall be two annas for every one hundred or broken portions of hundred maunds of burthen in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burthen of three hundred maunds and upwards which shall enter the said port.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd October 1872.—In modification of Notification No. 621, dated 30th March 1858, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify, under the provisions of Section 42, Act XXII of 1855, as an experimental measure, that the rate at which a port due shall be levied at the ports of Chooranum, Chancoah, Sartha, Lychunpore, and Soobunreeka, subject to the provisions of, and within the limits prescribed by Act II of 1858, shall be one anna for every hundred or broken portions of hundred maunds of burthen in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burthen of 300 maunds and upwards which shall enter any of the said ports.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 3499.—*Sinle, the 10th October 1872.*—*Notifications.—Accounts.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule, in supersession of a resolution, No. 1520, recorded in this Department on the 25th June 1871, and with retrospective effect from that date, that a military officer must draw his total allowances from the department in which he is serving, or from which he is absent on leave, except when he is in transit from a military to a civil appointment, in which case he should draw his total allowances from the Military Department, and when he is in civil employ on a consolidated pay, which is less than his staff corps or other military pay, in which case he should, under the General Orders of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1168, dated the 10th December 1868, and No. 1137, dated the 8th December 1870, draw his consolidated pay in the Civil Department, and the difference between that and his military pay in the Military Department.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 3435.—*The 11th October 1872.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be added as Rule 2, under Section 50 of the Civil Pension Code:—

2. If the officer applying for pension or gratuity be 60 years old or upwards, no certificate by a medical officer is necessary. It will suffice for the head of the office to certify to the incapacity of the applicant.

The following Order, issued in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 14th October 1872, is republished for general information:—

No. 8950.—*Simla, the 14th October 1872.*—*Notification.—Public.*—It is hereby declared that it is expedient that the Governor-General shall visit certain parts of India unaccompanied by his Council. The Hon'ble Sir JOHN STRACHRY, K.C.S.I., is nominated to be President of the said Council during the time of such visit, and the powers of the Governor-General in assemblies of the said Council during the time of such visit shall be reposed in the said Hon'ble Sir JOHN STRACHRY, K.C.S.I., except that of assenting to, or withholding his assent from, or reserving for the consideration of Her Majesty's pleasure any Law or Regulation as provided in the 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 67, and the Governor-General is authorized, by this order made for that purpose, alone to exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the said Governor-General in Council in every case in which the said Governor-General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the power of making Laws or Regulations; and it is notified that, under the provisions of Section 9 of Act 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall, on Saturday, the 10th November, assemble at Bombay, in the jurisdiction of His Excellency the Governor of the Bombay Presidency.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 5th October 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is needed to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the sub-divisional cutcherries and lock-up, the Munsif's cutcherry, post office, jail, dispensary, and post mortem examination house at the headquarters of the Nurrail sub-division, it is hereby

declared that for the above purpose two parcels of land, measuring 9 beegahs 14 cottahs 10 chittacks and 8 beegahs 16 cottahs 4 chittacks, more or less, respectively, are required in the village of Moheshkhola, bounded as follows:—

First Plot.—On the south by the Government Khas land and Kammini Soondari Dasgupta's land; on the west by a khal; on the north by a khal; on the east by the river Chitra.

Second Plot.—On the north by the lands of Dina Nath Bose, Chunder Coomar Bhadra, and Newaz Mahomed; on the west by Chunder Coomar Roy's and Newaz Mahomed's land; on the south by a khal; on the east by the river Chitra.

This Declaration is made, under Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th October 1872.—It is notified for general information that under Section 8 of Act V (B.C.) of 1871, (an Act to facilitate drainage in certain districts of Bengal,) the Lieutenant-Governor has provided the 1st of January 1873 as the day for the commencement of the Act in the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th October 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that under the provisions of Section 97 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to fix the following dates for the payment of instalments of the Road Cess under Sections 22 and 24 of the Act.

Dates fixed for the payment of the Road Cess under Sections 22 and 24 of the District Road Cess Act No. X (B.C.) of 1871.

DESCRIPTION OF DISTRICT.	From Zemindars under section 22.		From Tenure-holders under section 24.		REMARKS.
	1st instalment for Road Cess from October.	2nd instalment from April to September.	1st instalment from October to March.	2nd instalment from April to September.	
In which the Bengali or Amli era is current, except Sylhet and Chittagong.	12th January ...	26th June ...	1st November ...	1st May ...	The date for the tenure-holders is fixed as the 1st full month for each year that time as possible for the Road Cess to be paid in by the tenants.
Sylhet ...	12th ditto ...	16th April ...	1st ditto ...	1st April ...	
Chittagong ...	26th December ...	26th May ...	1st ditto ...	1st ditto ...	
In which the Fusoos year is current.	12th January ...	7th June ...	1st ditto ...	1st May ...	
Orises ...	5th November ...	26th April ...	1st October ...	1st April ...	

N.B.—The dates for the payment from tenure-holders should be in force whether they pay to the zemindars or direct to the Government, as per first part of Section 26.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 1210J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 16th October 1872.—Assistant Surgeon Kalipada Gupta, M.B., to officiate as Superintendent of Vaccination of the Metropolitan Circle during the absence on leave of Surgeon F. Powell, or until further orders.

Major Charles Tatham Hitchins to officiate as Superintendent of the Central Jail and of the European Penitentiary at Hazarobagh as a temporary arrangement.

Assistant Surgeon John Gay French, M.D., to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Burdwan.

The 21st October 1872.—Assistant Surgeon Henry Black Curves to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Monghyr during the absence on furlough of Dr. T. Mathew, or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 6th October 1872.—The services of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Radhanath Bose, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 21st October 1872.—The services of Assistant Surgeon James Charles Gordon Carmichael, Officiating Civil Assistant Surgeon of Monghyr, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 8918.—*Simla, the 11th October 1872.*—*Notification.*—Public.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased, on the representation of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to permit the title of Honorable to be borne by the members of His Honor's Legislative Council.

No. 1816.—*The 6th October 1872.*—*Judicial.*—Mr. W. Cornell, Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, made over charge of his office to Mr. J. H. Belchambers, Deputy Registrar of the said Court, on the afternoon of the 23rd September last.

No. 1959.—Mr. J. H. Belchambers, Deputy Registrar, High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, received charge of the office of Registrar of the said Court on the afternoon of the 23rd September last.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd October 1872.—Under the provisions of Regulation VI of 1819, Section 3, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the ferry over the Furreedpore Khall opposite the bazar a public ferry.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th October 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the following re-adjustment of the Munsif jurisdictions in the District of Bancoorah, with effect from the 15th November 1872.

Instead of the present five Munsifces there will be three, as shown below:—

(1.) Bishenpore Munsifce, which will include Thannahs Bishenpore and Ondah.

(2.) Sudder or Bancoorah Munsifce, comprising the whole of Thannahs Bancoorah and Chalna.

(3.) Gungajalghatti Munsifce, the present Barjorah Chowkee being removed to Gungajalghatti. This Munsifce will be co-terminous with Thannah Gungajalghatti, which now includes Pergunnah Mahesra.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th October 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the abolition of the Court of Small Causes at Bohor, in the District of Dacca, from the 1st November next, and invested, under Section 29, Act VI of 1871, the Munsif of Moonsheegunge with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the amount of Rs. 50. This jurisdiction will be exercised over the whole extent of the Munsifce of Moonsheegunge.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st October 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the cost of the Jessore Municipality, viz. for a site for digging a tank in the village of Shankurpore, Pergunnah Emdapore, within the municipal limits of the town of Jessore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a parcel of land measuring 1 begah 18 cottahs 1 chittuck, more or less, is required.

The land is bounded as follows:—

North—By Ankhiluddin's land.

West—By Bhagar or Byepath.

South—By the house of Haran and Pyz Shokh.

East—By a kutcha village road.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

The following Resolutions are published for general information:—

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Education.

Hazareebaugh, the 30th September 1872.

Read—

Minute by His Honor dated the 19th September 1871, calling for opinions in regard to the means by which local officers and those of the Educational Department may be brought into *rappart*, with a view to the promotion of the interests of public education, and particularly to the re-arrangement of educational circles of inspection so as to correspond with divisions and districts of the civil administration.

Read—

Letter No. 2111, dated the 19th July 1871, to the Director of Public Instruction, on the subject of the want of interest exhibited by local officers in the improvement of the schools placed in charge of them.

Read—

Director of Public Instruction's No. 709, dated 14th February 1872, in reply to the above.

Read—

Replies to the above from Director of Public Instruction, No. 710, dated 15th February 1872.

Commissioner of Rajshahye, No. 282, dated 22nd November 1871.

" of Orissa, " 726, dated 9th December 1871.

" of Assam, " 3, dated 3rd January 1872.

" of Chittagong, " 465, dated 4th " "

" of Bhargulpore, " 405, dated 10th " "

" of Chota Nagpore, " 185, dated 15th February "

" of Burdwan, " 6, dated 2nd March "

" of Dacca, " 729, dated 14th " "

" of Patna, " 91, dated 15th " "

" of Cooch Behar, " 751, dated 15th April "

" of Presidency Division, No. 41E, dated 19th April 1872.

Read—

Letter No. 3769, dated 18th December 1871, to the Director of Public Instruction, in regard to the appointment of school-masters by local committees.

1. The Director of Public Instruction was requested, in the minute of 19th September, to submit a scheme by which one or two Commissioners' divisions, and no more, might be placed under one Inspector of Schools, and the circles of Deputy Inspectors might be made to correspond exactly with civil districts and sub-divisions. The Director and Commissioners of divisions were at the same time asked to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor their views as to the best mode by which the local educational officers might be brought into closer connection with the officers of the general administration, and might receive their support and assistance to the utmost extent possible.

2. With reference to the first point, the Director of Public Instruction has submitted a scheme for the re-arrangement of the Inspectors' circles, which would entail an increase of inspecting agency by the appointment of a separate Inspector for Orissa. The proposal cannot be entertained; and taking into consideration the possibility of changes being made in the composition of the various divisions, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that Orissa may be united with the Burdwan division in one circle of inspection, for the present at least. Similarly, the arrangement by which the Chota Nagpore division is, as a special arrangement, placed under the Inspector of the Presidency circle, may be continued for the present.

3. His Honor has therefore been pleased to make the following re-arrangement of the educational circles:—

Educational circle.	Administrative division	Inspector.	Head-quarters.
Western circle to coincide with	Burdwan and Orissa	Mr. E. L. Martin	Koondia
Presidency circle ditto	Presidency and Chota Nagpore	" Woodrow	Calcutta
Rajshahye circle ditto	Rajshahye	Hahn Bhodder Mackenzie	Berhampore
East Bengal circle ditto	Dacca and Chittagong	Mr. G. B. Clarke	Dacca
Bihar circle ditto	Patna and Bhargulpore	Dr. Fallon	Patna
Assam circle ditto	Assam and Cooch Behar	Mr. G. Bellitt	Guwahaty

As a special arrangement, the Khasiah Hills will remain under Mr. Clarke, the Inspector of the eastern circle, for the present.

4. One Deputy Inspector is to be attached to each district, except the districts of Assam, including Goalparah and the Garo and Khasiah Hills, where the existing arrangement will be allowed to continue for the present. Special arrangements will also be made for the Sonthal Pergunnahs (where sub-divisions have hitherto been called districts, and Mission schools predominate), for the Chittagong Hill Tracts, for Singbhoon, and for any other wild and peculiarly situated districts. When it is found necessary to attach more than one Deputy Inspector to any district, one is to be the principal Deputy Inspector for the whole district, with head-quarters at the sudder station, and the others are to be subordinate. The subordinate Deputy Inspectors will be posted to sub-divisions, when this can be done conveniently. But it will probably be convenient to substitute for some of the present Deputy Inspectors a class of Sub-Deputy Inspectors, such as now exist in Behar, men on Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per mensem, to circulate among and inspect the patshahs.

The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to submit, with the least possible delay, a statement showing where he would propose to post each Deputy Inspector with reference to the orders contained above.

5. The great object of the Government now is to extend primary education among the masses of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that under arrangements now in progress, if the Municipal Bill becomes law, many villages will establish primary schools aided by Government funds; and he is prepared to take advantage of the present favorable state of the Bengal finances to make a considerable additional allotment for that purpose, in addition to the new grant provided for in the budget of the present year. It seems to His Honor that this scheme can only be carried out by the influence and aid of the district authorities, and that this the most important branch of education must of necessity be placed under their superintendence.

Moreover, under the altered conditions in regard to grants-in-aid for middle and higher schools, since such grants must be limited to a fixed total in each district, and are to be given with reference to many local considerations in each case, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the district authorities should have a large voice in the matter, and that they should be assisted by district committees composed of the most qualified persons of various classes, and representing various interests. After a careful consideration, then, of all the opinions given by both administrative and educational officers on the second point raised in the minute of the 19th September, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided upon localising the educational control and establishing district school committees constituted in the following manner.

6. The Deputy Inspectors of each district will be placed under the authority of the Magistrate and Collector. In each district the present local committee will form the nucleus of a district school committee, and the Commissioner of the division will be invited to submit names of suitable residents in all parts of the district to add to it. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that in many districts judicial officers have given very valuable help on school committees, and he hopes they will continue to serve on the committees now to be appointed. The Commissioner will exercise a general supervision and control over the committees, and, if present, will preside at the meetings of the committee. The Magistrate and Collector will be Vice-President, and take the chair when the Commissioner is not present. He will be authorized to delegate this duty to any other member acceptable to the committee generally when he is not present himself. The Inspector of the circle will be *ex-officio* a member of all committees. The Vice-President will be the active head of the committee, and will carry on the duties through the Deputy Inspectors and the secretary, subject to the resolutions of the committee. The head master of the Government school or other educational officer selected will be secretary to the committee. A clerk, if necessary, may be allowed. The Deputy or Sub-Deputy Inspectors of sub-divisions will be placed under the sub-divisional officers. Hereafter a sub-divisional educational sub-committee may be constituted to manage educational affairs in any sub-division where there are many schools of a superior class. Such sub-committee will be subordinate to the district committee, and will be presided over by the sub-divisional officer.

7. All ordinary Government schools will be under the management and supervision of the committee. The Government will allot a certain sum for grants-in-aid to each district, distinguishing the allotment for middle and higher education and that for primary education. Grants for aided schools of the former class will be made on the recommendation of the committee, the opinion of the Inspector being required in each case; while the sums devoted to primary education will be allotted by the Magistrate and Collector with the advice of the committee. It is to be understood, however, in regard to the higher and middle schools classed as *aided*, that the district committees, having assigned the grants, will not have authority to interfere with the local committees or other managers of these schools. The inspecting officer will, as now, see that the conditions of the grants are complied with, but subject to these conditions: it is the wish of the Government to leave the local management of aided schools as unfettered as possible. All questions of making new grants-in-aid and of renewing or revising old grants will be considered by the district committees on the report of the Inspector.

8. All school accounts and returns will in the first instance be sent by the local manager or the school-master to the Deputy Inspector, who, acting under the orders of the Magistrate, will pass them on with such remarks as may be called for. In the case of patshalas and other primary schools, the Deputy Inspector, under the orders of the Magistrate, will check and pass the accounts. Quarterly abstract statements of the accounts of primary schools will be forwarded to the Inspector in such form as may be prescribed. The accounts and returns for all Government or aided, higher, normal, and middle class schools will be sent on by the Deputy Inspector to the Circle Inspector for check and audit, and for these schools the Circle Inspector will, as heretofore, be responsible that the accounts are regular, and that the rules entitling the schools to the moneys drawn have been complied with. In cases where Municipal Commissioners contribute to any school in their town a sum equal to or larger than the Government grant, and are willing to take charge of such school, the entire supervision of such school and its accounts may be made over to the Commissioners, who will enjoy the quarterly grant payable for the school on condition of its being kept efficient and of its being open to inspection. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to draw up a scheme whereby quarterly accounts, payments, and returns, may be substituted for monthly accounts in the case of all aided and primary schools and of net grants to zillah schools. To prevent hardship to school-masters, the payment of their salaries might be made, subject to certain safeguards, monthly, if the local committee think it desirable to do so.

9. In all districts of the Bengal province where aided schools of the higher and middle classes abound, the inspection and control of any or all such schools may, with the Commissioner's consent, be left in the hands of the Circle Inspector as at present. In the districts where this arrangement is adopted, the Inspector will receive accounts and returns from these schools direct, and will exercise his present powers in regard to them. All such arrangements are to be reported for the approval of Government. The training or normal schools will be under the Magistrate, acting with the advice of the committee. Separate orders will be passed in each case as to whether collegiate schools, high schools, and second grade colleges are to be under the supervision of the committee or under the educational authorities direct. All colleges educating up to the B. A. standard will be independent of the district committees, except that their remarks and recommendations will always receive the attention of Government.

10. The Inspector, under the general control of the Director, will nominate for all appointments to masterships in Government schools on salaries of Rs. 50 a month and less than Rs. 200. The nomination will be subject to the approval of the committee, who will appoint if they approve it. Should the Inspector be unable to make any nomination satisfactory to the committee, the matter will be referred to Government through the Director. The Magistrate will appoint to masterships in Government training and primary schools on salaries of less than Rs. 50 a month, notifying such appointments to the district committee; the district committee will appoint to masterships on salaries under Rs. 50 a month in all other Government schools; the Inspector will, in case of reference from the Magistrate or committee, advise them in making such nomination.

will in all cases test the fitness of the masters. For all appointments of Rs. 200 and upwards, recommendations are to be submitted to Government, by whom the appointments will be made and gazetted. The Director will recommend fit persons after obtaining the opinions of the committee regarding the person or persons proposed.

11. The Deputy Inspector will submit his inspection reports to the Vice-President of the committee. The Vice-President will forward them without delay to the Inspector with any remark he may wish to add.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes that in the Education Department the Inspector should occupy towards the local authorities much the same position that Government Inspectors of Education, Police, and other departments occupy in England. He will be the agent of the Government, to whom the Government will look to see that the local authorities fulfil the conditions on which grants are made to them; that the school-masters are efficient; that schools are well managed; that pupils are well taught; that the accounts are reliable and correct; that instruction is conducted in accordance with the general rules laid down; and that scholarships and rewards are fairly given. Separate instructions will be given regarding scholarships on receipt of reply to a reference which has been made to the Director.

13. The Deputy Inspectors will be personally responsible for the correctness and completeness of the inspection reports and accounts submitted by them, and will, in respect of these latter duties, while acting under the Magistrate's orders, be still strictly supervised by the Inspector. They will also be subject to the Inspector's instructions in regard to such schools as the Commissioner may have placed under direct departmental control, and will ordinarily accompany them on their tours and at all times render them every information and assistance.

14. The Inspector will render the Commissioner every advice and information in educational matters, and will comply with his wishes in regard to the time and manner of performing his duties as much as possible, but he will be, as above explained, an independent officer. It will be his duty to audit and pass, subject to the exceptions made in paragraph 8 of this resolution, all accounts as he now does. He will take every opportunity to test and ascertain the qualifications and conduct of the masters, whether nominated by the Education Department or by the committee; and all masters nominated by the committee will be specially reported on by him the first time he visits the school.

15. The Inspector will record his own observations as he visits each school. He will bring to the notice of the local committees matters within their cognizance; he will refer more important matters to the Commissioner, and he will report to the Government, through the Director, very important matters, and all matters in which, in his opinion, the committee fail to comply with rules and conditions fairly brought to their notice. Once a year he will report on the whole educational management within his circle.

16. The forms of returns and tables will be prescribed by the Director under the instructions of Government, so that the Commissioner and Inspector may have the same set of returns for their annual reports. It will be desirable that the Commissioner and Inspector should make their annual reports in communication with one another, so that their different views of the same subjects may be compared, and, if possible, reconciled; or if not, the difference of view should be clearly stated. It will probably be best that the committees should submit their annual returns and report to the Commissioner, sending a duplicate to the Inspector, and that the Inspector's reports should be submitted to Government through the Commissioner and the Director, with the Commissioner's remarks and the Director's summary and review.

17. The effect of these changes will be to make it less possible for the Director to exercise a direct control over local operations, that having been transferred to the civil officers. The Director will have certain powers, to be more minutely detailed in separate orders, but will be brought into closer communication with Government as the medium of communication between the local authorities and the Government, the adviser of the Government in educational matters, the condenser and compiler of statistical information, and the exponent of the views of Government. In this respect the change in his position will be similar to that lately made in regard to the Inspector-General

of Police. He will communicate directly with the Secretary to Government in the General Department without formal official correspondence, and accommodation will be found for him and his establishment in the office of the Bengal Secretariat, of which his office will be in fact a branch.

18. More particular instructions regarding the management of primary schools are contained in a separate resolution of to-day's date, whereby a grant of four lakhs of rupees is made for extending patshalas or primary schools.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Hazareebaugh, the 30th September 1872.

THE management of the provincial finances during the past year has resulted in a considerable saving, and it is hoped that there will be a saving in the present year also. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to take the opportunity to make a real and substantial attempt to establish a good system of primary education of the simplest character in these great provinces.

A resolution of this date places under local officers the grants for education, and especially for primary education. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes at once to put at the disposal of the Magistrates of districts the means of assisting and promoting indigenous education of this primary character. He is accordingly pleased to assign to the various divisions and districts, according to the distribution list hereto annexed, sums to the amount of Rs. 4,00,000, to be used in developing primary education in addition to the other grants already made for the same purpose, and to be spent between this time and the end of the financial year 1873-74. The money is assigned to districts in the proportions in which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it might best be given, but he will be happy to consider any proposal of Commissioners for a more advantageous distribution. The assignment has been made with reference to the population and the amount of Government money already spent on vernacular education in each district.

2. A statement annexed shows the number of schools now existing in each district, also the schools recently sanctioned by orders of 31st July and the approximate number which it is now hoped to establish.

3. It may be hoped that the grants already in the budget for 1872-73 will be repeated in 1873-74, while the grant now made is to be brought into operation gradually, and spread over the remainder of the present year and the whole of 1873-74. Of this grant sums not exceeding on the whole one lakh may be spent in the present financial year if it is possible to establish the schools in time. Three lakhs are taken as the annual expenditure for 1873-74, the calculation being that at an average of Rs. 40 to 50 per school, that sum will suffice to establish 6,000 to 7,000 schools.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that economies and savings now effected will place the provincial finances of Bengal in a position to bear such burdens for some time to come. He also hopes that by the end of 1873-74 the new municipal system will be so far established that a considerable portion of the burden now assumed by Government may be taken over by the Municipalities of considerable and prosperous villages, and that Town Municipalities will be able to support, or render self-supporting, some of the schools of a higher class which now absorb a large share of the educational grant. In this way Government money, in addition to that already saved, will be made available for poorer and more backward places.

The establishment of local road funds may be expected to set free some of the money hitherto devoted to material improvement; and however desirable buildings and other public works may be, the improvement of the humbler classes of the people by making them intelligent human beings, is an object to which even some material improvements may, it is absolutely necessary, be postponed. The Lieutenant-Governor has in some sort pledged himself not to attempt fresh taxation if he can help it for

some time to come. But his hope is that if, by a careful use of the money now in hand, by continual economy of administration, and by such re-adjustments as are possible, he can secure the maintenance for some years of the schools now to be established, the means of farther continuing them will, by the blessing of Providence, be some how or other forthcoming in the hands of those who may succeed him. He feels himself justified then in attempting a beginning of a work of which even a successful beginning would be a great achievement.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor's wish is that the money now granted should be used to encourage and develop in rural villages proper indigenous education, that is, reading, writing, arithmetic, in the real indigenous language and character of each province. He would not, as a rule, think it necessary to employ highly trained masters on considerable salaries. He would rather give money as a grant-in-aid to men of the purely indigenous school-master class, provided each keeps up in a place where it is required, and among a population of cultivators and laborers, a school efficient according to native standards, and submits it to inspection and examination. Perhaps for such purposes an allowance of Rs. 2 or 3 per mensem will in many cases suffice, more especially in places where the village or landlord or other party interested is willing to make up the remainder of the ordinary Rs. 5 patshala grant. Recently the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned four Rs. 5 patshala grants in Tipperah on the application of a zemindar, who has agreed to give the other Rs. 2½ for each school himself. It is hoped that in all wards' estates the Court of Wards will be able to double any share of the present grant that may be allotted for schools in these estates. Where no such aid is available, and where the people are poor and backward, a larger Government grant may be given; but no grant to a village school is to exceed Rs. 5 per mensem. With such a basis, and some receipts from fees or gratuities, a village school will be established. Those places should be selected where the need is greatest, and where the people are ready to help themselves to some extent; places already provided for being left to themselves for the present, or only assisted in a moderate degree on condition of inspection and improved methods. In places where, though immediate assistance is not available, a municipal organization may be shortly expected, the maximum of Rs. 5 per mensem may be given, provided the leading men promise as far as they can to contribute a share when a Municipality is constituted. But of all things must be avoided a grant which may be used to turn out clerks and attorneys; education of that kind is separately provided for.

6. The only languages to be taught in patshalas should be Bengalee, Hindee, Assamese, and Ooryah, in their respective provinces, and the aboriginal languages in some of the districts where there is a large aboriginal population using their own languages, as the Koles of Chota Nagpore, the Sonthals of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Khassiahs of the Khassiah Hills, the Khamtees, Cacharees, and others in Assam, and the Lepchas of Darjeeling. The Bengalee, Ooryah, and Assamese characters are well defined. Most of the aboriginals having no character of their own, have been, and with advantage may still be, instructed in the Roman character. As respects Hindee, the written or Kaithoo character only differs from the Nagree as the English written character differs from the printed character; and though the prejudices of the people are no doubt much in favor of the written character which they use, still seeing how simple and easily learned is the Nagree character to those who know the Kaithoo, and considering that all the printed books are in the Nagree character, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the school-masters should be required to learn and that the boys should be taught the latter character, as well as practised assiduously in the written character. In fact, arithmetic and writing are the main subjects in which the people desire instruction, and many books will not be used; those that are used will be of the simplest and cheapest description.

7. Where Mahomedans preponderate in the population, the Lieutenant-Governor will not object to the grant to their *maktabs* of aid similar to that given to the patshalas or common village schools, provided a useful primary education is really given. But the impression the Lieutenant-Governor has derived from all he has seen of many indigenous patshalas in such districts is, that the lower classes of the Mahomedans resort much more freely to the com-

mon vernacular schools than their higher classes do to the English schools; and he considers that it is better for all parties that they should continue to do so. It is only necessary to take care that in Mahomedan districts (and a large proportion of Bengal districts are more Mahomedan than Hindu) a fair share of the school-masters' places in the common schools is given to Mahomedans, so that people of that persuasion may have no ground for feeling themselves at a disadvantage. The provision of higher education for Mahomedans has separately engaged the attention of Government, and these remarks do not touch that subject.

8. Newly appointed teachers of village schools, whether gurus or Mahomedans, should be attached for some months to training classes at the district or sub-divisional head-quarters, either before they set up their schools or at the next rice-sowing season, or at such convenient opportunities as may offer themselves. Village school-masters when under instruction at training classes will be allowed to draw the Government grant just as if they were present with their school. It will be in the discretion of the Magistrate to decide which of the newly appointed masters should attend training classes at once, and which should come into the training classes at some future time; ordinarily, he would test the capacity of each candidate for a school-mastership through the Deputy Inspector. Any portion of the present grant which cannot be properly spent on patshahis may, with the sanction of the Magistrate and the district committee, be expended on the establishment of one or more training classes for village teachers at the zillah school; in some very large districts it may be necessary also to open training schools at the head-quarters of one or more sub-divisions. Where normal schools already exist, they will be utilized for instruction of the new training classes. Eventually funds will be provided for these training classes by savings from and re-organization of the present normal schools, many or most of which have been turned aside from their proper object of providing teachers for the lowest grade of primary schools.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is fully aware that to people who see only the expensive Government and aided schools in Bengal towns, or to those who know the Government village schools of some other parts of India, it may seem a sanguine view to hope that any system of rural education can be successfully based upon Government monthly grants of only Rs. 5, 4, and 3 per mensem to each school. He is aware that in Western and Central India the Government wages of village school-masters range from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25 a month, while in Northern India there are, it is believed, few village school-masters who draw less than Rs. 8 a month from Government. But Mr. Campbell believes that in most districts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, though unhappily too rare in so great populations, there are still scores, if not hundreds, of petty village school-masters, who keep village schools of 15 to 30 boys and girls, and who maintain themselves and their families from the fees in money or in kind which the parents may be able to afford. If a boy's father is well to do, he gives the guru two, three, or four annas a month; if he is poor, he gives one anna or a couple seers of rice a month. Boys of very poor parents or orphans are often taught by the guru without any fee. This is the kind of educational agency Government finds ready to its hand in Bengal villages; these are the schools which ordinary villagers are accustomed to, and for which they have a regard. One of these gurus would certainly find his position immensely improved by a Government or municipal grant of Rs. 30, 40, or 50 a year.

10. In illustration of the kind of schools which are wanted, of the class of teachers who should be engaged, and of the subjects which should be taught under the patshala system, copies of a report from Mr. C. B. Clarke upon primary education in Mynensing, also extracts from reports by Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, Colonel E. T. Dalton, C.S.I., and Mr. H. C. Sutherland, on educational matters, are hereto appended. It is quite clear that if rural schools are to be popular among ordinary villagers, the teachers must be of the old gurumahasoy class, or must come from the same social and intellectual stratum. The lads or men who stay two years at our normal schools and receive Rs. 4, 5, and even 10 for being taught, will rarely, if ever, accept a patshala teachership in which they must sit down for life with a salary of Rs. 5 plus fees, equal to about Rs. 8 or 9 a month in all. What is wanted is to teach ordinary village boys enough to enable

them to take care of their own interests in their own station of life, as petty shop-keepers, small landholders, ryots, handicraftsmen, weavers, village head-men, boatmen, fishermen, and what not. It is beyond all things desirable not to impart at village schools that kind of teaching which, in a transition state of society, might induce boys to think themselves above manual labor or ordinary village work. To the really able boys at patshalas opportunities for advancement will be offered by a chain of scholarships, the gainers of which can pass through the several grades of schools up to a University degree. One valuable means of providing that the ordinary patshala course of study shall be confined to reading and writing the vernacular, to simple and mental arithmetic, and to a knowledge of mensuration, and the native system of land-survey, will be a regulation that proficiency in these subjects only will be required from candidates for patshala scholarships.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor by no means wishes to fetter the Magistrates or committees in their arrangements for the prompt and proper administration of the educational grants now made. Indeed, the only restriction he would insist upon is, that not more than Rs. 5 per mensem of public money should be given to any one school; that the vernacular only is taught in any school receiving a patshala grant; that every patshala is open to inspection and sends in such simple quarterly statements as may be required; and that any grant is liable to suspension or withdrawal if the school is not properly kept up.

It has been suggested to the Lieutenant-Governor that a Magistrate or committee of a large district, who desired to give prompt effect to the present orders, would proceed somewhat as follows:—

An average district, containing two or three sub-divisions besides the head-quarter division, 2,400 villages, and one and a half to two millions of population, might, perhaps, already contain 50 Government patshalas, 300 indigenous patshalas, and might under the present orders have obtained a grant of Rs. 9,000, equal to 200 patshala grants of Rs. 45 a year. The Magistrate would, perhaps, set aside Rs. 3,000 to be expended on Rs. 30 per annum grants to patshalas in Municipalities, on wards' estates, or on the estates of liberal zemindars; these 30-rupee grants would be distributed to village municipal committees or individuals who promised to contribute another Rs. 30 and to take charge of the patshala. Possibly some 30 or 35 of the 30-rupee grants would thus be distributed to municipal patshalas; there would remain 65 or 70 grants of Rs. 30 to be distributed to villages, on wards' estates, and on zemindarces where the zemindar was ready to contribute. In behalf of the wards' estates the Magistrate himself would be able to guarantee during the duration of the trust a certain number of 30-rupee contributions. The larger and more liberal zemindars, whether resident or non-resident, would be invited by the Magistrate or through the sub-divisional officer to contribute as many 30-rupee grants as they could afford, or as the villages on their estates might require. A zemindar so contributing would be allowed to nominate the guru and to manage the schools, subject to the general rules under which patshala grants are made. There would remain Rs. 6,000 a year for expenditure on patshala grants to ordinary village schools. The Magistrate would refer to the thannah register compiled in the census office, and ascertain which villages of 100 houses and upwards contain indigenous patshalas and which do not. He would either through, or after consulting, the sub-divisional officer, decide to give perhaps 60 patshala grants of Rs. 4 and 3 a month to existing indigenous patshalas, provided the gurus would accept the Government rules, and would agree, if called upon, to come into the sudder and study for six months at a normal class for gurus. In selecting existing patshalas for grants the Magistrate and the sub-divisional officer would be guided by various considerations; they would give some grants to old-established patshalas which were specially large and successful; they would give some grants to patshalas which were situate in large villages, but had heretofore been badly off owing to the poverty of the inhabitants; they would give some grants to newly planted patshalas of which the gurus were especially efficient and active. There would remain about Rs. 4,500 available for the establishment of new patshalas in places where none at present exist. The Magistrate and the sub-divisional officer, when selecting places for the establishment of fresh schools, would ordinarily be guided by the thannah registers at the census, and would select for the

new patshalas the largest villages unoccupied by any school. No patshala grant would be given to any village which would not provide a house or hut of the ordinary kind used in the village for the reception of the school. When the villages were selected, the next question would be to find teachers. If possible, the Magistrate or sub-divisional officer would choose men of the ordinary gurunohasoy class or of the meeahjee class; and a new school-master should always be, if possible, a resident of the village or its neighbourhood. There will generally be found in Hindu neighbourhoods school-masters' sons or brothers or lads from some patwaree's family or from a petty dealer's (moodee's) shop, or from some zemindaree cutcherry, who possesses enough knowledge to teach a patshala, and who will be content to sit down as a village school-master. If lads of sufficient age from neighbouring vernacular or aided schools will undertake the duty, the Magistrate might appoint some of them to patshalas in the neighbourhood of their houses.

It would be a condition of appointment of a new village school-master, and of any grant to the master of an existing school, that he should, if called upon, attend the normal class for a time, leaving a substitute in charge of the school. Until the arrangements to be made under this resolution are fairly complete, and until the bulk of the new schools are established, the Magistrate would ordinarily not insist on existing patshala teachers coming into the district head-quarters to attend the normal class. But when the schools are fairly started and regular inspection has begun, the Magistrate would, on the report of the Deputy or Sub-Deputy Inspector, call upon the least efficient village school-masters to attend the normal class. It would probably be useless to summon the very old gurunohasoy or meeahjees to the normal classes; old men of that stamp have done much good in their time; they are popular with the villagers, and they manage their schools fairly well; if new acquirements or modes of teaching are required, they will come with the next generation of village school-masters. But it will probably be desirable to bring into the normal classes the younger and the newly appointed village school-masters; if possible, newly appointed masters who have never taught village schools before, would be brought into the normal classes at the sudder before they establish their schools, and would be instructed for a few months. For the present it will be necessary to perfect village school-masters in reading and writing the printed character, of which (in Behar at any rate) they are often ignorant; to instruct them in the best modes of teaching simple and mental arithmetic; to improve their knowledge and power of teaching mensuration after the native fashion, hazaar accounts, and zemindaree accounts, and to enable them to understand and teach the very simple text-books on these latter subjects.

12. Since, however, as already said, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to abstain from giving minute instructions, he has caused an example of what steps might be taken to be entered in these orders, rather by way of suggestion than by way of precept. He rather wishes the local officers to whom the experiment is entrusted to work it out in their own way. He wishes that they should ascertain what indigenous means of education in reading, writing, and arithmetic exist; that they should enlist the people and their leading men as much as possible in favor of simple education, and that they should develop it by small grants according to the circumstances of each case under the system above proposed.

13. It is a question whether it may be best to set up experimental schools all over a district, or to try to make model educated tracts of limited areas. Pending the establishment of Municipalities, it will probably be best to establish a moderate number of schools here and there as examples all over the district, and to select a limited tract for a more full experiment. If a good sub-divisional or other officer can be found qualified and willing to undertake the experiment and to give real attention to it, it might be well to entrust to him the model tract.

14. Efforts should be made to enlist in this undertaking men of local influence and merit. In some parts of the country underpaid patwarees may be found who would for a small additional remuneration undertake the office of teacher. Regard should also be had to the considerations and conditions contained in the letter No. 2671, dated 31st July 1872, regarding the last grant

made for primary education. We should keep in view as much as possible the design to establish the school-master as part of the constitution of considerable villages, and to make him a functionary of importance and necessity when rural Municipalities are established.

15. For the present the distribution of these funds is to be made by the District Magistrates and sub-divisional officers, acting with the advice of, but not controlled by, the district educational committees. When the system is a little developed and local committees of men of the classes interested in primary instruction can be established, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to employ committees more freely in promoting primary education. The educational establishment will be at the disposal of Magistrates for the necessary inquiries, and any reasonable proposals to further the object in view will be entertained, especially any arrangement for providing a more numerous class of Sub-Inspectors for patshalas instead of the highly paid Deputy Inspectors maintained in perhaps unnecessary number for the higher classes of schools. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the experienced Inspectors who will now reside at the head-quarters of the principal divisions will give much advice and assistance, and as soon as the district educational committees are formed they should be consulted. It is hoped that by the end of the year 1872-73 the local officers will be in a condition to report the first fruits of these orders.

16. When the system develops, when the rural Municipalities undertake schools with Government assistance, when the demand for and means of education increase, more money may be available, and we may attempt more schools. The object of the present grant is to make a beginning of mass education in the country, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to be assured that the money is well spent. He would rather have an assurance of this kind and a demand for more money than be told that it has not been possible effectively to spend what is now given.

APPENDIX A.

Showing the grants now made for primary education to each District.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	GRANT NOW MADE		
		For 1872-73.	For 1873-74.	Total.
BENGAL.	Western Districts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	2,600	7,800	10,400
	Bancoorah ...	1,000	3,000	4,000
	Boerghoom ...	1,200	3,600	4,800
	Midnapore ...	8,800	11,400	15,200
	Hooghly with Howrah ...	2,200	6,600	8,800
	Central Districts.			
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	3,000	9,000	12,000
	Nuddia ...	2,400	7,200	9,600
	Jessore ...	1,500	4,500	6,000
Rajshahye ...	Moorsheadabad ...	2,800	7,000	9,800
	Dinagpore ...	2,250	6,750	9,000
	Maldah ...	1,100	3,300	4,400
	Rajshahye ...	1,800	5,400	7,200
	Rungpore ...	2,450	7,350	9,800
	Bograh ...	1,000	3,000	4,000
	Pabna ...	1,800	5,400	7,200
	Central Districts.			
Gooch Behar ...	Darjeeling ...	400	1,200	1,600
	Jalpigore ...	800	2,400	3,200
	Eastern Districts.			
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,800	8,400	11,200
	Farruckpore ...	1,700	5,100	6,800
	Buckergunge ...	3,600	10,800	14,400
	Mymensingh ...	3,200	9,600	12,800
	Sylhet ...	2,800	8,400	11,200
	Cachar ...	1,000	3,000	4,000
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	2,000	6,000	8,000
	Noakhully ...	1,400	4,200	5,600
	Tippurah ...	2,600	7,800	10,400
BEHAR.				
Patna ...	Patna ...	2,400	7,200	9,600
	Gya ...	3,000	9,000	12,000
	Shahabad ...	2,800	8,400	11,200
	Tirhoot ...	6,000	18,000	24,000
	Sarun ...	3,000	9,000	12,000
	Champaran ...	2,200	6,600	8,800
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	2,700	8,100	10,800
	Bhagulpore ...	2,700	8,100	10,800
	Varanah ...	2,200	6,600	8,800
	Southai Pergunnahs ...	2,000	6,000	8,000
ORISSA.				
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	3,000	9,000	12,000
	Pooree ...	1,500	4,500	6,000
	Balasore ...	1,500	4,500	6,000
	South-West Frontier Agency.			
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazareebaugh ...	1,800	5,400	7,200
	Loherdugga ...	2,800	8,400	11,200
	Singbhoom ...	800	2,400	3,200
	Mauibhoom ...	1,900	5,700	7,600
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.	Gowalperah ...	800	2,400	3,200
	Kamroop ...	900	2,700	3,600
	Durrang ...	450	1,350	1,800
	Nowgong ...	800	2,400	3,200
	Seelmaugor ...	800	2,400	3,200
	Luckimpore ...	650	1,950	2,600
	Khasi Hills ...	800	2,400	3,200
	Total grants for all Bengal ...	1,00,000	3,00,000	4,00,000

APPENDIX B.

Showing the existing Schools and the number it is hoped to establish in each district.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Total population.	Total number of all schools as shown by the census or other latest information.	Total number of Government and aided primary and nonular schools.	Number of schools recently granted by order of 31st July 1871.	Approximate number of schools it is hoped will be established under present orders.	
BENGAL.	Western Districts.						
	Burdwan	Burdwan	2,031,508	814	241	52	175
		Bancoorah	526,772	482	55		65
		Beerbhoom	695,921	572	30		80
		Midnapore	2,522,172	1,013	214		270
		Hooghly with Howrah	1,401,621	1,488	77		150
	Central Districts.						
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	2,210,017	1,276	157	60	200
		Nashik	1,806,102	579	181		160
		Jessore	2,075,197	659	322		120
	Rajshahye	Moorsheedabad ...	1,355,519	241	75	67	150
		Dinapore	1,501,324	217	217		150
		Maldah	670,126	177	6		70
		Rajshahye	1,310,727	215	135		120
		Rangpore	2,150,170	276	107		160
		Bagrich	689,467	160	10		65
		Pabna	1,218,279	151	13		120
	Central Districts.						
	Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	95,224	32	32	.....	25
		Julpigore	418,048	41	19	.....	50
Eastern Districts.							
Dacca	Dacca	1,853,416	427	28	65	190	
	Furzedpore	1,012,580	163	17		120	
	Backergunge	2,379,878	512	8		240	
	Mymensing	2,349,468	not given	21		215	
	Sylhet	1,722,424	81	1		190	
	Cachar	204,388	15	4		60	
Chittagong	Chittagong	1,127,402	860	5	5	120	
	Nonkhally	713,623	627	4		20	
	Tipperah	1,534,030	192	8		175	
REHAR.	Patna	Patna	1,559,638	552	4	30	160
		Gya	1,014,161	112	12	38	200
		Shahabad	1,226,851	137	8	30	190
		Tirhoot	4,389,250	637	14	70	400
		Saran	2,063,144	365	30	200	
		Chumpanan	1,439,932	106	12	150	
	Bhargulpore	Monghyr	1,812,986	433	7	35	180
		Bhargulpore	1,826,001	312	1	35	160
		Parerah	1,714,796	183	1	40	150
		Southal Pergunnahs	1,018,000	62	32	60	120
ORISSA.	Orissa	Cuttack	1,440,784	1,975	18	40	200
		Poorce	769,674	1,283	18	20	100
		Balasore	770,232	1,107	25	20	100
	South-West Frontier Agency.						
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazareebagh	763,000	40	3	50	120
		Lohardugga	1,232,000	16	13		180
		Singbloom	415,023	41	8		50
		Maunbloom	1,040,000	120	11		120
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.	Assam	Gowalparah	444,791	27	12	80	50
		Kamroop	561,681	45	45		60
		Durrang	296,534	21	21		30
		Nowgong	256,390	23	23		40
		Soehsaugor	296,807	21	20		50
		Luckimpore	120,742	21	.....		40
		Khasi Hills	141,838	48	.....		60
		Total approximate number for all Bengal	19,987	2,983		827	6,455

N.B.—The census figures showing the schools are not yet available for some districts; for others the census figures are obviously below the truth. Column 5 of this statement has therefore been filled up from the latest information available.

APPENDIX C.

No. 1272, dated River Dhullesurey, the 4th August 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I EXPECT to reach Dacca in a few hours after a month's tour of inspection in Mymensingh. I beg leave to submit a report on the state of primary education in that district.

2. In the aided and Government schools there is little patshala instruction given, i.e., the boys commence by reading not by writing; and in arithmetic they learn the rules in the order in English text books and do not practise bazaar or zemindari account keeping or mental arithmetic. The elementary education offered is primary but introducing to the vernacular scholarship course, and as from the very first it demands the purchase of many books, this alone keeps the poorer classes from attempting it. It may be seen from the Annual Education Reports of 1865-66 (wherein the attached patshalas were returned as separate schools) that the system of attached patshalas was always much confined to Dacca and Bikrampur.

3. There appear to be also in Mymensingh very few indigenous patshalas; the Deputy Inspector, East Mymensingh, who has been many years in the district, says he does not believe there can be half a dozen left in the district, and I never came across one, though they do not escape my notice in other districts. Toles and muktabas seem very rare. I found one tole pandit (a Brahmin with good landed estate) who kept his tole together; another elderly tole pandit told me that though he used to have forty pupils he now had not one left; that he had been ruined by the Government system of education.

4. In spite of all this I am satisfied that there is a considerable percentage of the male population who can write and keep a simple account. They have never been in any school; they pick up their writing either from the mohuris in shops and entcherries, or at home. In the large village of Rangopulpore the zemindar, Baboo Kasikissore Roy, Honorary Magistrate, declared that he believed nearly all the ryots could write; he argued that it had become very essential to do something to educate them because they have already acquired all the wickedness to be got by learning.

I hope shortly to send a new head master to Rangopulpore, who, with the countenance of Kasikissore Baboo, will be instructed to attempt an educational census of this village.

5. A small number of the new five-rupee patshala grants have been lately sanctioned in East Mymensingh. In consequence of this about fifty other new patshalas have sprung into existence, the teachers hoping to get grants hereafter. I have visited several of the patshalas already aided and also some of those now feeding on hope. Among all these patshalas there are only two or three where the teacher is a guru, and which are genuine patshalas; in all the others the teacher is either a normal school pundit or a vernacular scholarship certificate holder, or at all events not a guru, and the teaching is exactly that of a school and not that of a patshala.

6. Several of these schools have accepted patshala grants merely because they cannot at present possibly get grants-in-aid. They take Rs. 5 from Government, raise a five-rupees subscription, and offer their teachers all the fees; and at this price they get a normal school student who invariably keeps a school and not a patshala. Several schools have been thus set up by normal school pupils and vernacular scholarship certificate holders in their own villages and in their own houses, as under these conditions they are willing to work at very low pay.

7. At all the aided village schools which I have visited, I have laid it down that they must keep a patshala; that the Government pays the Rs. 5 for this, and that if the patshala is not kept, the Rs. 5 must be withheld. I do not insist that *only* a patshala shall be kept. If the people choose to subscribe handsomely and keep a teacher who can carry the education to a much higher standard, I see no objection but indeed every advantage, provided always that a patshala is offered to the masses.

8. The patshala standard is understood to be as follows:—(1) writing on plantain leaves or on slates (in populous places slates are now cheaper); (2) tables of weights and measures, bazaar arithmetic (including practice of mental arithmetic), and zemindari accounts; (3) writing of letters, pottahs, bonds, &c., the copying and adaptation to special circumstances of simple legal forms; (4) reading of simple Bengali with explanation of meaning. The grammar not to be pushed beyond simple *Sandhi* at most, and the boys not to be required to purchase more than one book. The rough methods of land surveying practised by zemindars outcherry-loke (these last are very bad and in many cases, wrong, not even giving an approximation to the true area, but the people wish to learn them to enable them to meet their landlords' agents on their own ground).

9. In zillah Dacca most boys begin their education in a patshala, and our vernacular scholarship certificate-holders and pundits are generally competent to teach at least the first three items of the patshala course here given; but in Mymensingh it is not so. The number of men really competent to teach as gurus is very small. The pay of gurus is so low too that men cannot be imported from other districts.

10. Many school secretaries in Mymensingh have consented to keep a guru and an attached patshala to the existing school. This, it is hoped, will bring in a considerable number of scholars for primary education without any extra cost on Government whatever. But I have been able to carry out nothing whatever in this direction because the Deputy Inspector can find no disposable gurus. Moreover, the village schools should all have teachers competent to teach the patshala course, but such teachers are not available.

The amount of tuition, however, required to make one of our normal school pundits or one of our vernacular scholarship certificate-holders a guru is very small, and when he has gone through this tuition he is immensely superior as a guru merely to any of the old country gurus.

11. The Mymensingh normal school was originally sanctioned as a guru training school, and the sanctioned establishment is even smaller than that for the pre-existent Bhudab training schools. But it appears from the first to have adopted the normal school course and has always trained pundits exactly of the class of those turned out by the Dacca normal school, and who therefore command about the same pay Rs. 15 per month, being about the minimum. I have now directed the Mymensingh normal school head master to open at once a guru class in his school. Boys who have passed the vernacular scholarship examination will be admitted to this class, and it is estimated that they will even within two months obtain certificate that they are competent to teach the patshala standard above laid down.

12. The pay of a guru is understood to be Rs. 5, besides the piece of the boys he actually teaches. With this prospect before them, vernacular scholarship certificate holders are to be found who are willing to enter the normal school guru class, but only provided we guarantee them appointments as soon as they obtain their certificate; I have therefore been obliged for the present to direct the head master of the Mymensingh normal school to admit only so many pupils to the guru class as the two Deputy Inspectors of the district have posts ready for, as if we disappoint these gurus of the small pay they calculate upon, we may have hereafter great difficulty in finding candidates to enter that class. It might be well to reserve two scholarships of the normal school for the encouragement of the guru class; no guru pupil would be allowed to hold such a scholarship (Rs. 3) more than two months.

13. The so-called Garo schools are a branch of elementary education in this district: I visited all those in Mymensingh, but not the two in West Mymensingh. They contain few genuine Garos, but many of the non-Hindu tribes at the foot of the hills. There are no Garo boys who have made much progress anywhere, as they do not sufficiently understand the teacher's language, and several Hassin boys have made excellent progress and intend to compete at the vernacular scholarship examination with the object of joining the Mymensingh normal school. I have directed two of the normal school scholarships also to be reserved for some of these boys who are desirous to be trained as teachers even if they fail to get vernacular scholarships.

Two or three of these Hassin boys are already quite fit for teachers, but wish to carry their studies further. They worked arithmetic excellently, and will make valuable teachers as they speak Garo perfectly, and I understand would not object to open schools actually in the hills as at Pysuck.

14. Nearly all we are getting in return for the Government large expenditure on these Garo schools is this prospect of teachers for really commencing Garo education another day. We pay our normal school pundits at these schools Rs. 25 to 30, but they are miserable there; they believe the climate of the terai utterly fatal to health, and they rarely remain long. I would propose to replace them by gurus (as soon as we have gurus ready) at about half the cost. These gurus can teach all that these schools will want to learn, and indeed more. I do not propose to dismiss the present pundits as they will leave soon enough; but I have given directions, as their posts become vacant, to appoint only officiating men in their places.

15. I shall be glad to receive your approval of the numerous changes and orders above reported, should they meet your approbation. I will then issue copy of this letter (or parts of it) as instruction concerning primary education both in Mymensingh and elsewhere.

Extract from a letter from A. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,—(No. 38, dated Burdwan, the 24th July 1872.)

Para. 15.—With reference to the information called for by His Honor in respect of the nature of the instruction usually given in these patshalas, and the classes which attend them, I beg to report that in Midnapore the instruction given is generally of an elementary nature—reading, writing, arithmetic according to the *Savankuri* method, mahajannee and zemindaree accounts, and geography.

16. These schools are generally attended by the children of the better class of cultivators and skilled laborers, and by children of the middle class whose parents are too poor to pay for higher schooling, or where no better schools exist.

17. In Burdwan the Collector remarks that many of these small schools answer exactly to our home education, one or more well-to-do men retaining a tutor, while the children of others who cannot afford to subscribe attend the class. There are 558 indigenous schools in this district, with 9,288 pupils attending them. The schooling fees paid by the students vary

from 4 annas to 1 anna 6 pie, the average for the whole district being 2 annas per student. The attendance at each school is a little more than 16 boys on the average, and the earning of each guru 2 rupees 2 annas.

18. The Collector of Hooghly reports that he himself visited a number of these ordinary village patshalas. He says they are usually held in an open verandah, which sometimes belongs to the guru's house and sometimes to that of some benevolent resident of the village. The fees charged vary from 1 anna to 4 annas, or sometimes to 6 annas per mensem, according to the circumstances of the parents. The poorer boys write on *tal-pata*, or palm leaf; the wealthier, on plantain leaf or even paper. In most patshalas printed books are also more or less used. He is, moreover, of opinion that these indigenous schools are to a certain extent subverted by aided schools, which offer a better education in those parts of the district where education is most thought of. Mr. Pellew also directed his inquiries to the question whether the aided schools, by driving out these indigenous schools to such a serious extent as they undoubtedly have done by offering a more appreciated kind of education, have or have not taken fully the place of old patshalas in regard to the education of the masses, and the opinion formed by him was that on the whole no class had been deprived of means of education, and that in those places where a vernacular aided school had been established to the extinction of the patshalas, and in which it had been found that the education afforded was too high or too expensive for the poor, a patshala was soon re-established, and was able to compete with the aided schools successfully. The Collector of Bancoorah has not furnished any information on this point. In Beerbhoom nothing like education is afforded to the masses by these patshalas, but only, as the people require, a little arithmetic in the native style, and reading and writing Bengali is taught.

19. The Collector of Howrah reports, after personal inquiry, that nearly every village of any size has a school in it, at which boys varying from 5 to 8 years of age are taught to write and read Bengali. These schools are self-supporting, the pupils paying the master monthly a fee of 2 annas to 4 annas each.

20. Subjoined is a statement showing the number of indigenous schools and the number of students attending them in the several districts in this division.

Districts.				Total number of indigenous schools.	Total number of pupils.
Midnapore	...	...	...	1,729	19,174
Burdwan	...	...	...	553	9,288
Hooghly	...	...	...	615	13,838
Bancoorah	...	...	...	427	10,754
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	480	6,086
Howrah	...	...	...	570	9,686
Total				4,374	68,826

21. The average attendance of students in the patshalas in the districts of this division is as follows:—

Midnapore	...	...	...	...	11.09
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	16.8
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	22.5
Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	25.2
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	12.7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	17.0

the average for the whole division being 17.5.

22. It is seen that out of 5,330 educational institutions of all sorts in the division, only 956 receive aid from Government, so that the proportion of Government schools, or those under the supervision of educational officers to indigenous patshalas, is nearly 1 to 5½.

23. It is also observed that of the total number of pupils receiving education in the division, 87.3 per cent. are educated in institutions which are in some way or other connected with Government, and 62.6 per cent. receive instruction in the indigenous patshalas. The numbers for the several districts are exhibited below:—

Districts.						PERCENTAGE OF PUPILS.	
						In Govern- ment institu- tions.	In indigenou schools.
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	81.8	88.1
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	55.8	44.1
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	42.2	57.6
Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	...	26.7	73.3
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	27.6	72.3
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	29.1	70.8

24. In Burdwan alone the attendance at the Government institutions preponderates, but in all other districts in the division more than two-thirds of the number of students are found to resort to indigenous patshalas. The cause of the large attendance at these schools is to be found in the fact that the instruction given in them, whatever may be its other defects, is practical, and well suited to the requirements of the large class of people whose children are educated in them. The instruction given in these patshalas generally consists of reading and writing and arithmetic; for the greater part mental arithmetic, measurement of land, &c., by the native method—a system of accounts which is much in use among the agricultural and commercial portion of the native society—with a few samples of business letters, forms of leases, bonds, agreements, &c. But limited as the programme of study is, and the length of time taken to finish it, there cannot be any doubt whatever that these subjects are most thoroughly taught in the indigenous patshalas. Even Baboo Bhudev Mookerjee, Inspector of Schools, North Central Division, though doubting the alleged superior promptness of the pupils of the patshalas in replying to arithmetical questions—examples of which are to be witnessed among the shop-keepers and tradesmen every day—is obliged to admit that the students of these patshalas write a superior hand; and nothing so much helps a man in ordinary business as good handwriting and a knowledge of accounts, with a prompt habit of solving mentally the questions that occur to them during their daily transactions.

25. In short, the whole scope of instruction given in the indigenous patshalas is to turn out good village or shop-keepers' accountants, which it no doubt does. It cannot be said that the students who are trained in the vernacular model schools are equally expert in these respects, however well up they may be in history or geography,—which latter goes rather to detract from their merit in the estimation of their parents as being calculated to shake their faith in the principles of their religion.

26. It was at one time thought that by training up gurus in Government institutions a better class of teachers could be supplied for the instruction of the masses. Not to consider the limited number of gurus that could be so sent under the present system (each guru costing Government Rs. 5 a month), there is this question to be solved, whether a trained guru would be so eagerly sought after as a *gurmohashog*.

27. To sum up in a few words: there are in the division about 4,374 indigenous schools, attended by about 68,826 scholars, or on an average about 17 scholars in each school; the fees may be taken at 2 annas per boy to *gurmohashog's* income at Rs. 2 per month. The instruction is of an elementary character—reading, writing, and arithmetic—mental arithmetic being chiefly cultivated, with a little history and geography, but it is eminently well adapted to the requirements of the classes of the community whose children attend these schools. These are the village shop-keepers and well-to-do ryots, with here and there the children of higher class people, who, for special reasons, such as distance to walk, &c., may object to send their sons to any of the schools within the range of the public instruction department's operations.

Extract from a letter from T. E. RAYNESHAW, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,—(No. 410, dated Cuttack, the 11th August 1871.)

"PARA. 18. * * * Material improvement of the country, and education of the mass of the people, depend on the success of this useful institution (the Cuttack normal school), and on extension of village vernacular schools and patshalas. If Government support be withdrawn from the latter, the beneficial results of the former will be crippled. The subjoined extract from my letter No. 763, dated 17th October 1870, will show what I have already written on the subject to the Inspector of Schools, and I think I need hardly add anything to it:—

"I have watched the progress of this (normal) school, and I can only state that it is the most satisfactory and most encouraging educational institution in Orissa, and that it bids fair to work great and permanent results in providing efficient means of educating the mass of the population. I regret to find from the correspondence that the gurus, who have so far passed their course of instruction in the normal school at Cuttack, have not yet received assurance of continuation of the Government subsidy to enable them to carry on their duties as village school-masters. On the contrary, your letter No. 1181, dated 30th June 1870, with enclosures from the Director of Public Instruction, point to little probability of the aid to guru teachers being continued after they have gone through their training course. I would most earnestly solicit your own and the Director's reconsideration of the matter, or otherwise the whole system will be nipped in the bud. There is no part of India where education and enlightenment among the masses of the people is so much to be desired as in Orissa, and I venture to hope that the groundwork which has been so well started, may not be allowed to remain in abeyance; and unless the assurance of continued Government support be held out to the gurus after passing the school course, I fear the whole system must collapse, I therefore again most strongly urge that the assurance of aid heretofore given may not be withdrawn."

Extract from a letter from COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,—(No. 2285, dated Chota Nagpore, the 12th August 1872.)

"Para. 26.—The indigenous patshalas in Singhbhum are about 50 in number, and the Deputy Commissioner has obtained reliable information regarding 43 of them. In the Dalbhum schools the language taught is Bengali; in Porabhat chiefly Uriya, but in one at least the language is Hindoo. The schools in the K. Khan teach Hindoo. Baboo Sarada Persad says that the subjects on which particular attention is bestowed by the village teachers are handwriting, deciphering of manuscript writing, mental arithmetic, simple mensuration, and zemindaree and mahajance accounts. I take this to be as good a course as a village school could have, and all the subjects should receive more attention than they do in the Government vernacular schools.

Extract from an abstract of information in regard to indigenous schools furnished by the Officiating Commissioner, Dacca, with his letter No. 19, dated 9th April 1872.

Sylhet.—The Magistrate of this district reports that in many parts of his district there are Sanskrit schools, called Choydari or Chatuspathi, in which literature, law, and logic, are taught by pundits to Brahmia youths in Sanskrit; that the number of scholars varies in all these schools; that in some there are 40 to 50, and in others 10 to 15 students; that the pundits never take any fees from the students, who are fed by them and sometimes by the respectable inhabitants of the village; that in some villages there are Bengali schools taught by Sirkars, who are paid by the villagers. Bengali alphabet-writing, accounts, and land measure, are taught in these schools; that besides these there are some private schools which do not receive aid from Government; that they are managed by the headman of the village, and are supported by subscriptions raised amongst the villagers, as well as by schooling fees realized from the students; that the number of students in some is 20 to 25, and in others exceeding that number; that these schools are in general conducted by one teacher, whose monthly salary does not exceed more than Rs. 15; that in these lower standard books read in the aided schools are taught, and in some the boys are taught up to the vernacular scholarship known as "chat amti"; that the condition of these schools is not so flourishing as is the case with the aided schools, and they do not exist long, partly for want of zeal and funds, and partly owing to mismanagement; that there are also other schools called *maktabs*, in which Persian literature and Mahomedan law are taught; they are attended by Mahomedan students, and are kept up by most respectable Mahomedans.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Dated Hazareebaugh, the 5th October 1872.

READ—

Paragraphs 21—24 of Government order dated the 24th May 1872, directing Messrs. Woodrow and Bernard to submit draft rules for the award of scholarships in Bengal, in accordance with the views of the Lieutenant-Governor as expressed in the orders of that date.

Read also—

The report of the above-mentioned officers, dated the 14th August 1872.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that it is most important now that this Government has, by starting primary schools, made a beginning of education in all grades, that scholarships should be systematically arranged, so as to enable clever and deserving boys to climb from the lowest to the highest stage, and the opportunity is taken of revising the scholarship rules in general accordance with the recommendations of the committee.

2. Hitherto there have been no scholarships for the lowest class of schools; the indigenous schools of this class have not been recognized or counted, and our own patshalas are few. To make a beginning, a certain number of scholarships are assigned for the encouragement of these schools, and to enable a few selected boys to prosecute their studies in schools of the next higher grade or middle class schools.